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SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

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INTERVIEW WITH OAU OFFICIAL ON DECOLONIZATION

Dar Es Salaam SUNDAY NEWS in English 12 Jul 81 p 5

[Interview with Colonel Hashim M'bita by Editorial Office of Yugoslav Magazine REVIEW OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS in Belgrade, date not specified]

[Text]

At the invitation of the Federal Conference of the Socialist Alliance of Working People of Yugoslavia, the Executive Secretary of the Liberation Committee of the Organization of African Unity, COLONEL HASHIM M'BITA, spent some time in Belgrade recently. On this occasion, the Editorial Office of the Yugoslavia Magazine, "Review of International Affairs" talked with Colonel M'bita on the current phase in the struggle to complete the process of decolonization on the African Continent.

Q: — What are your views on the present situation in the struggle to complete the process of decolonisation on the African continent?

A: — The process of decolonisation has gone a long way towards success. In the history of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU), we can say that achievements so far are highly commendable. In 1963, when the Organisation was founded, there were only 32 member states. Today, there are 50, and this in a period of only 17 years. The membership of the OAU has increased by 18, which is over 56 per cent of its original membership.

In other words, one might say, that since 1963, the year of the OAU's inception there has been progressive decolonisation at the rate of one country a year.

Now, there remain mainly the questions of Namibia, South Africa, the Canary

Islands, Reunion and there is also the question of the Western Sahara which is dealt with by the heads of state themselves.

In short, we are not disappointed over the process of decolonisation. However, we should like this question to be removed from the agenda of OAU meetings. What we want is total decolonisation, the complete liberation of Africa should have been achieved by now.

Q: — What is the present position of the liberation movements in Africa?

A: — The liberation struggles in the mentioned countries which should be decolonised, differ depending on the internal political situation as well as on international support. Within the OAU, the Liberation Committee decided from 1973 onwards to give priority to decolonisation.

The Liberation Committee adopted a strategy for the liberation of countries under

colonial domination at that time. It was decided to give special attention to the former Portuguese colonies as a matter of trust. We justified this trust, and we scored definite results, so that by the end of 1975, all the former Portuguese colonies were liberated.

Then, we again reviewed our strategy and centred attention on Zimbabwe, without at the same time losing sight of other colonial situation.

So simultaneously, although our attention was focused on Zimbabwe, we managed during that period to win independence for the Comoro Islands, Djibuti and the Seychelles.

At the beginning of last year, Zimbabwe won independence. Soon after, the Liberation Committee set up a new priority, which is now Namibia.

Q: — The Coordinating Bureau of Nonaligned countries in Algiers and the UN Security Council in

New York debated the issue of Namibia. What are the stances of the OAU on this question?

A: — At this moment, both the OAU and the Nonaligned Movement have Namibia as the first item on agendas. There is no doubt about this.

The meeting in Algiers and the meeting of the Security Council were devoted to the question of Namibia. The appeal of the Security Council to impose sanctions on South Africa was due to its firm stand on the question of Namibia.

This is the priority to which we are giving attention at the moment. South Africa is next on our priority list. And, when we say next, we do not mean to say that we are not working on a solution for the South African problem, but that we are devoting more attention to the question of Namibia.

So, our plans at this moment are for Namibia. And we are giving all the necessary support to the struggle in South Africa. But, I want to repeat, the crucial issue now is Namibia.

When we talk about what actions should follow, we are talking about what these organisations have set themselves as a course of action. The Non-aligned countries and the OAU had decided that they would go to the Security Council demanding economic sanctions against South Africa.

In the event of a veto against these sanctions, which has happened, the Non-aligned countries decided if this happened, they would call for an emergency session of the General Assembly to take appropriate action in the question of sanctions against South Africa. Now, plans are underway to call such a meeting and I am sure that this meeting will be held before the regular session of the General Assembly to discuss the question of Namibia.

Q: — We are talking about the assistance of the international community to the liberation movements and the OAU. How do you assess the cooperation of Yugoslavia, of the Socialist Alliance, with your Organisation?

A: — In the world today, there are those countries which have identified themselves with the aspirations of oppressed peoples — in this case the peoples in Africa, and that is Namibia and South Africa.

We are satisfied with the level of assistance from the international community, in particular the socialist countries, amongst which I must say Yugoslavia is playing a very commendable role. We have had contacts and maintained cooperation with the Yugoslav Socialist Alliance for a long time in their assistance to the liberation movements.

During my stay in Yugoslavia, I had talks with the representatives of the Socialist Alliance and we discussed how to increase the necessary material assistance to SWAPO and the people of Namibia for their liberation. Naturally problems differ from one period to another and changes become necessary regarding the kind of assistance needed.

This has been well appreciated by the Socialist Alliance of Working People of Yugoslavia and we have no doubt that their understanding will be reflected in their practical assistance in the days to come.

Speaking of other countries, cooperation depends on whether it is regulated by bilateral agreements between the liberation movements and these countries or by multilateral agreements. In this case, the Socialist Alliance of Yugoslavia is helping in two ways: through bilateral cooperation with

SWAPO, and multilaterally through cooperation with our Organisation.

So, the situation is very encouraging and we do feel that the people of Yugoslavia themselves having gone through liberation, bitter wars and oppression know what a liberation struggle means and they will extend assistance to the Socialist Alliance in their efforts to help those who need help.

Q: — What should the international community do at this time to help the liberation movements and the OAU?

A: — The most important thing is to realise that neither the international community nor the people in those countries still under colonial domination must never yield. We must always be firm in order to attain our aim in full as philosophers say, it is darkest before dawn.

And though we seem about to achieve complete decolonisation this is the most difficult time, the most demanding time, when every effort must be increased rather than decreased.

So, it is vital for the international community to continue increasing its aid, for it not to be discouraged by act of hypocrisy which might divert one from the real problem and change true faith into a yielding action.

And so the time is coming when there will be self-determination and independence, equality of human rights, resisting further delay in striving for the aims we are aspiring to. We have come a long way, we have a short distance yet to go, but it is the most difficult lap to cover and it needs courage, fortitude and the utmost effort to win this last battle.

BRIEFS

GHANA-IVORY COAST-TOGO PROJECT BANKRUPT--The giant 6-year-old clinker project, CIMAO, in Lome, Togo, owned jointly by Ghana, the Ivory Coast and Togo has been declared bankrupt. According to a report on the frontpage of the SPECTATOR, a meeting of the project's board of directors, held early this month in the Togolese capital, declared CIMAO bankrupt to the tune of 5.6 billion francs CFA. No official reason has been given as to what led to this state of affairs, but it is believed that it would be traced to numerous problems, including mismanagement and lack of control over expenditure. Experts also believe an agreement with a French company for the supply of equipment for the project is another contributory factor. At the moment, two options face the participating countries--either each pays 2 billion francs CFA to help put CIMAO back on its feet or the three countries declare the project bankrupt and agree that it should be liquidated. Financial experts in Ghana feel the present situation offers Ghana an opportunity to withdraw from CIMAO altogether, since the country pays 15,000 francs CFA more from her clinker from CIMAO as compared to the world market. The CIMAO project was initiated in 1975 under a treaty of regional cooperation at Tabligo near Lome with the contribution of 6 billion francs CFA from each of the three participating nations. [Text] [AB251159 Accra Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 25 Jul 81]

CSO: 4700/243

BRIEFS

SAVIMBI FOR NAMIBIAN INDEPENDENCE--Jonas Savimbi, leader of the guerrilla movement UNITA opposed to the Luanda regime, has declared that he favors Namibian independence, it was learned in an interview published Sunday 19 July by the London THE SUNDAY TIMES. "We are for Namibian independence because it is just; the Namibian people has a right to freedom," he notably stated. "But we, the Angolan people, also deserve to be independent," Savimbi specified. [Text] [Paris LE CONTINENT in French 20 Jul 81 p 5]

ZAIRE BORDER OPENED--On 21 July Angola opened the border post of Moqui-Matadi located in the northern part of the country at the frontier with Zaire. This post had been closed since 1975, at the time of the Angolan civil war. According to Luanda, the reopening of this post will allow the return of Angolan refugees from Zaire, whose numbers are estimated at around 600,000 by the Angolan authorities, while UN figures place them at 250,000. [Text] [Paris LE CONTINENT in French 23 Jul 81 p 4]

BRIEFS

MASIRE HEADS PARTY--Gaborone--The National Congress of the ruling Botswana Democratic Party has confirmed the election of Dr Quett Masire as president of the party. It has elected the Minister of Finance, Mr Peter Mmusi, chairman and the Minister of Information, Mr Daniel Ruelagobe, secretary-general. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 21 Jul 81 p 1]

CSO: 4700/234

BRIEFS

BEI LOANS--The European Investment Bank (BEI) has granted two loans to Gabon. The first, amounting to 17 million dollars will finance the updating and expansion of a uranium-processing plant. This is a 15-year loan at an 8 percent interest rate, and will boost the plant's producing capacity from 1,000 to 1,500 tons of uranium-metal per year. The second loan for 8 million dollars is earmarked for the modernization of a hydro-electric plant in the southeastern part of the country. [Text] [Paris LE CONTINENT in French 15 Jul 81 p 9]

TAIWAN URANIUM PARTICIPATION--The national Taiwan company TAIPOWER, has just accepted Gabon's offer to participate in the exploitation of uranium in this country. TAIPOWER is already participating in a similar enterprise in Paraguay, which allows it to ensure its supply of nuclear fuel until the end of the century for its 10 reactors. TAIPOWER will send a group of experts to Gabon for a preliminary study. [Text] [Paris LE CONTINENT in French 17 Jul 81 p 8]

BAN LIFTED--The ban against the weekly JEUNE AFRIQUE in Gabon, which had been decreed on 13 February by President Bongo was lifted on Friday 15 July. JEUNE AFRIQUE had been banned because of the "unjustified and partisan attacks" launched by the magazine against Gabon and its leadership. [Text] [Paris LE MONDE in French 19-20 Jul 81 p 3]

CSO: 4719/182

TRIBAL CONFLICT SEEN STEMMING FROM DISREGARD OF DIFFERENCES

Paris LE CONTINENT in French 16 Jul 81 p 1

[Text] About 1,500 dead: this is the result of 3 months of confrontation between the Nanumba and the Konkomba, two Ghanaian tribes.

These incidents took place in Bimbila, a small locality 300 kms northeast of Accra. The army had to intervene to put a stop to the killing that Ghana, which is in serious difficulties, could easily have done without.

A number of lessons can be drawn from such bloody events, which awaken, among our erstwhile censors, the kind of prejudice we thought was becoming extinct.

The first of these lessons is assuredly the fragility and precariousness of the national cadre now being formed in Africa. In the name of substandard centralism, often inspired and comforted by the desire to bring about national unity at the price of the throttling of various ethnic personalities, socio-cultural realities, of which each country possesses a wealth, are negated.

Just as colonial assimilation was unable to bring about the rather insane dream of a totally alienated Africa cut off from its vital roots, national unity will not be realized by laundering our ethno-cultural realities, which we will have to rediscover and rehabilitate. This does not represent a contradiction: here as elsewhere, unity entails acknowledging a right to be different, the only way to offer our multiple and diverse ethnicities an equal chance for development and the possibility to realize their potential.

The second lesson to be drawn from the events in Ghana is the light in which some continue to view our continent. A vocabulary in which the racist charge goes perhaps unnoticed only by its users probably deserves to be purged. "tribal fights," "characteristic savagery," "backward populations,"... are these words and expressions so innocent?

No one as yet has called "tribal" the confrontation between Walloons and Flemish in Belgium, nor termed "savage" the killings in the streets of Belfast and Londonderry in Northern Ireland.

As Leopold Sedar Senghor has always wished, it will indeed be necessary that a new cultural order precede the establishment of the new economic order we all hope for.

CHI 4719/181

BRIEFS

URANIUM PROJECT PARTICIPATION--The Guinean uranium project will become operative on 1 November, according to a communique broadcast on Friday by Radio-Conakry. The eight deposits that have been discovered will be exploited by two mixed companies. The first company, which will exploit the southeastern deposit, includes Guinea, with 30 percent of the stock, Nigeria with 25 percent, Morocco with 1.5 percent, as well as the ARAFENCO company (Arab-Afro-American firm) with 10 percent, the RUDIS company (Yugoslav) with 7.5 percent, and Davis-Masty company with 1 percent. The remaining 5 percent of the stock is still available. The various partners have promised to provide 4.5 million dollars. The second mixed company, which will exploit deposits in the center and north, includes the Guinean state with 30 percent of the stock, and 5 U.S. and European companies: GEOMIN (Romania), 12.5 percent, a Belgian consortium with 10 percent, HYDRO-FRANCE with 3 percent and Davis-Masty with 1 percent. Eleven percent of the stock is still available. [Text] [Paris LE CONTINENT in French 13-14 Jul 81 p 9]

CSO: 4719/181

JAPANESE PARTICIPATION IN SCIENCE ACADEMY FINANCING

Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 13 Jul 81 p 3

[Excerpts] Japanese deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Kazuo Aichi arrived in Abidjan on Friday and was welcomed by Alexis Thierry Labe, minister of state at the presidency. The two officials held talks on relations between Ivory Coast and Japan and expressed satisfaction on the degree of the development of cooperation between the two countries.

The Japanese deputy minister had a meeting with Navy Minister Lamine Padika, during which the two ministers exchanged documents pertaining to the second phase of the Japanese contribution to the project of the Academy of Science and Technology of the Sea in Abidjan. Lamine Padika quoted figures related to the financial assistance granted by the Japanese Government for the establishment of the academy. Indeed, Japan has provided 1,200 million francs CFA, including the delivery of a training ship costing 700 million francs CFA. Japan also participates in the financing of a very significant part of the technical educational material to be used in the future academy, having provided 500 million francs CFA for the purpose.

Minister Padika added that Japan is thus making a decisive contribution to the establishment of a new international maritime order in the sub-region.

The minister then said he hoped that Ivorian-Japanese cooperation in the maritime field would exceed the Japanese participation in the establishment of the academy.

It should be noted that this academy will also train, in addition to the Ivorian cadre, those of other African countries. The minister thanked the Japanese Government on behalf of the countries that are members of the ministerial conference of West and Central Africa states on maritime transportation.

CSO: 4719/182

COFFEE, COCOA'S CONTRIBUTION TO NATIONAL ECONOMY

Paris LE CONTINENT in French 15 Jul 81 p 9

[Article by Raphael Lakpe: "Coffee and Cocoa: 36.4 Percent of Ivorian GNP"]

[Text] In 1977 and 1980, coffee and cocoa represented 22 and 14.4 percent respectively of the Ivory Coast GNP, or 346.9 and 321.9 billion francs CFA. Fiscal receipts from the export of these two products represented, in 1977 and 1979, 21.789 and 23.877 billion francs CFA. The 1976-1977 and 1979-1980 campaigns reportedly brought planters 95.070 and 188.427 billion francs CFA. These are the main data provided by Lamine Diabate, director general of the BCEAO [Central Bank of the West African States] at the talk he gave on 11 July to the association of agronomic engineers.

The day before, Michel Kaam, economic counselor of the Inter-African Coffee Organization (OIAO) and Kanga, secretary general of the alliance of cocoa-producing countries, had also given a talk. One had spoken about the "coffee economy," and the other about the "cocoa economy."

According to them, coffee and cocoa are suffering the same fate at an international level. Dangerous fluctuation of prices, contingency systems for coffee penalizing a number of important producer countries. To this must be added the well-known "international agreement on cocoa," the non-application of which is characteristic of the degree of poor understanding between producers and consumers and the lack of solidarity between producer countries. This last point was the subject of a particularly acrimonious debate.

This was a good opportunity for Bra Kanon, Ivorian minister of agriculture, to reaffirm his country's positions.

Ivory Coast's efforts to encourage and improve production of these two staples translate into the increased activity of the stabilization fund. This entity, established in 1955, organizes and controls the marketing of coffee and coca. Acting as a veritable banker, it manages the funds derived from the payments made by exporters following the sale of the products on foreign markets. Thus the fund's income rose to approximately 161 billion francs CFA in 1977 and 180 billion in 1980.

REPUBLICAN PARTY CONGRESS WILL STUDY ISSUES

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 21 Jul 81 p 3

[Text]

A CALL for the implementation of compulsory citizenship in SWA will be motivated at the Republican Party's fifth congress starting next week Tuesday.

A motion calling for the transfer of the entire Government Service under the direct authority of the Ministers' Council will also be tabled, bringing into line the RP's position with current moves underway to curtail the executive powers of the Ministers' Council.

This has been confirmed by the AG, Mr Denis Roush, in recent weeks and he indicated this week that an announcement in this regard can be expected soon.

Some 200 delegates are expected to attend the three-day congress commencing on Tuesday at the Continental Hotel, according to Mr Jackie Visagie, RP Party Secretary.

Several other far-reaching motions affecting the constitutional and political dispensation in SWA are to be tabled

during those three days.

Three electoral divisions will call for a re-examination of the present division of functions between the first two tiers of Government, as defined in AG Proclamation 8 of 1980, bringing to the party table a matter that has served as flashpoint between the RP and National Party during recent months.

The Ministers' Council will also be asked to effect the removal of all further remaining discriminatory practices in the Territory.

Related to the motion on compulsory citizenship is another calling for the Ministers' Council and the AG to create Namibian symbols denoting national independence and self-sufficiency, during the transitional period to independence. These symbols include:

- a flag, national anthem, national emblem with motto and the statutory institution of the name Namibia;

- SWA's own national holidays;

- changes in the names of certain public places such as J.G. Strydom Airport and Verwoerd Park.

On the military front, the RP congress will call for compulsory military service for all healthy men up to the age of 60.

Also significant is the coming call for the removal of registration of Black workers at municipal employment bureaux.

Other motions include calls directed at:

- the deduction of recognized medical scheme contributions from personal tax;
- the extension of TV throughout the country;
- removing the obstructionist attitude of some civil servants;
- technical and artisan training especially in the public sector;
- the improvement of pension schemes for public servants;
- the possible decentralisation of State Departments;

The RP congress coincides with the congress of the National Party also to be held in Windhoek commencing on Tuesday July 28.

SWAPO GIVES REPLY TO SECRET TALKS

Windhoek WINDHOEK OBSERVER in English 11 Jul 81 p 21

(Text)

The documents contained in this booklet were leaked to the American press during May and June 1981 and reflect the extent to which the United States administration is willing to go along with the South African regime in subverting Resolution 435 (1978), the United Nations plan for elections in Namibia.

The lack of any public discussion from these documents by the other Governments of the so-called Contact Group of the Western countries (Britain, France, the Federal Republic of Germany and Canada) tends to suggest that they are the very least acquiescing even if some of these governments are feeling a little uncomfortable about the style or approach of the US Administration.

These documents, acknowledged by the Administration as remaining spare documents of strategy, (NEW YORK TIMES 1.8.1981), are very serious, issues which SWAPO of Namibia believes need further scrutiny — issues and attitudes which will have a fundamental influence on the future of the whole sub-continent. It is the misnamed Pre-implementation Meeting in Gaborone and the Five have come up with no reasonable excuse for not pressuring the South African regime into implementation of Resolution 435 which they themselves originally drafted and described as being fair and the best possible solution for a settlement in Namibia.

Since Gaborone, the South African regime has repeated on several occasions its rejection of the United Nations plan. Their rejection is again clearly restated in these documents.

We would like briefly to draw out certain attitudes and issues raised in these documents, and their implications.

Perhaps the most significant indication of the intentions of the US Administration in the context in which the whole issue of Namibian independence is posed, Namibia is presented as a by-product of the cold war, the concept of a settlement there as a strategic gain for Western interests against what is described as the "Soviet threat". This approach represents a diversion from the real issue — the question of South Africa's

illegal occupation of Namibia and the suppression of legitimate rights and aspirations of the majority of its population.

Far from being motivated by the slightest concern for the well-being of Namibians, the US wished to use the achievement of a "settlement" in the territory as a show piece to prove South Africa's "good faith" to sell a cosmetic solution internationally in order to justify its own closer relations with the illegal regime. Although Namibia is described as "the primary obstacle to the creation of a new relationship with SA", the American Government is effectively consolidating its relationship with Pretoria in the absence of any commitments to Namibian independence.

Secondly, the documents show that the US and South Africa's mutual concept of a settlement in Namibia basically rejects the United Nations independence plan contained in UN Security Council Resolution 435 (1978). The issues are deliberately distorted. The clearest evidence of the despotic diplomacy envisaged by the US Government is the discussion about the importance of semantics and the need to call changing the Resolution "complementing" it.

While the US Government has actually asked Pretoria for a clear indication of its response to the ideas put forward in the discussion (DAILY TELEGRAPH 1.8.1981), the State Department admits it is still formulating its foreign policy. Soliciting a concrete response from other parties to negotiations can only take place where concrete proposals are put forward. It would be naive to believe that the discussion covered in these documents took place in the absence of a fairly elaborate policy formulation.

Obviously, the type of "solution" envisaged here is one which excludes an effective SWAPO government in Namibia, despite the universal recognition of the fact that SWAPO would emerge victorious through any democratic process. While South Africa states explicitly that it is not

An effort to sell a cosmetic solution.

willing to have "SWAPO in WINDHOEK" the US puts forward the possibility of a strategy to render any future SWAPO government ineffective.

This objective could be achieved by means of the type of constitutional guarantees and fragmentation of the Namibian nation covered in the discussion. The US Government clearly favours the imposition of a full-blown constitution — one which would tie the hands of any future government. Should South Africa ever agree to sign a ceasefire this would be conditional upon the guaranteed perpetuation of the Apartheid system.

The implications of these discussions for the war in Namibia and the conflict in Southern Africa are far-reaching. Throughout the documents the unanimity of the need to preserve the mutual interests of South Africa and the West — extending, of course to both strategic and economic aspects — is consistent. The key to the preservation of these interests is the retention of substantial military force in the region and the denial to the designs of South Africa and its major Western trading partners — hence the Namibianisation of the war by the creation of a force including Namibian conscripts, South African soldiers, mercenaries recruited in Western countries and the remnants of the UNITA and FRELIMO forces.

It is significant that since these discussions moves have already been made for the "normalisation" of US-SA military attaché relations. Likewise, the other major point of discussion was SA-US nuclear collaboration, particularly important in the light of South Africa's growing nuclear military capacity.

These documents are an indication of the huge rift between the interests of South Africa and its Western allies and those of the people of Namibia and the

African subcontinent. SWAPO's desire for the speedy attainment of peace and democracy in Namibia led us to accept Resolution 435 (1978).

This resolution had been universally accepted by South Africa, the Western bloc, the African states and the entire international community as the most effective means to a peaceful solution. It should however be noted that the UN plan was extremely accommodating to the South African regime, going so far as to provide for the regime's actually running the elections. SWAPO has thus made maximum concessions in the interests of an early end to the Namibian conflict.

We therefore reject the attempts of the South African regime and, its Western allies, particularly the US, to submit the United Nations plan thereby condemning the people of Namibia to a protracted and bloody struggle.

CSO: 4700/240

'FULL TEXT' OF SECRET TALKS PUBLISHED

Windhoek WINDHOEK OBSERVER in English 11 Jul 81 pp 20-21

[Text] These are the hurried, abbreviated notes as taken down in the secret South African-United States talks on the issue of South West Africa. Although the gist of the secret papers were leaked to the press, it is the very first time that these documents are published in their full context.

It is illuminating. Read in these lengthy documents how far and wide

ranged the thoughts of the South African Foreign Affairs Minister, Mr Roelof Botha. And how he revealed his true convictions for the first time.

In the secret talks Mr Botha made the following clear:

— South Africa sees Jonas Savimbi and his UNITA movement as a buffer for Namibia. Having supported Savimbi so far (an

admission by Pretoria of support to the Unita movement, so vehemently denied time and again), it would damage South Africa's honour if Savimbi is harmed.

— South Africa cannot accept the prospects of a SWAPO victory in an election in South West Africa.

The secret talks are perhaps the best gauge one gets of Pretoria's thinking on South West Africa.

Botha opened the first day's discussion by expressing unhappiness over what South African Government perceives as backsliding by Administration from view of South Africa taken during US presidential campaign. Reagan campaigning statements produced high expectations in South Africa. But, administration, in response to views of allies, such as UK and Germany, and to in-

fluence of State Department professionals, has disappointed South African Government expectations. United States Government handling of visit by military officers example of this.

Roelof Botha calls Sam Nujoma a "bloody thug"

when the conversation touched on the issue of Swapo.

Botha raised issue of trust, referring to earlier "McHenry" duplicity on issue of SWAPO bases.

However, he affirmed that it means a great deal to South

African Government to have good relations with US and that SAG understands US problems in maintaining friendly relations with black African states. To begin second day's discussion, Crocker noted that, though he hadn't come to discuss South Africa's internal affairs, it was clear that positive movement domestically would make it easier for the US to work with South African Government. US ability to develop full relations with South African Government depends on success of Prime Minister Botha's program and extent to which it is seen as broadening South African Government's domestic support. "Pik" Botha cautioned against making success of P.W. Botha's program, a condition of US/South African relations.

Crocker responded with view that this is not a condition but reflects US desire to support positive trends. In response Pik Botha went more fully into reasons for deep SAG distrust of US. Botha reiterated view that, as result of pressure from African states in UN, and influence of State Department, United States Government has backed away from initial recognition of importance of its interests in southern Africa (read South Africa). He doubted whether, given domestic pressures and views of such African states as Nigeria, United States could continue any policy favourable to South Africa, which would not provoke constant criticism.

In response, Crocker replied that present Administration would have more backbone in face of pressure than previous one. United States has many diverse interests and responsibilities, but will stand up for what we think right. Our objective is to increase South African Government confidence.

Toward end of discussion, in context of Angola issue, Botha again came back to question of trust. He said he is suspicious of United States because of way United States dropped South African Government in Angola in 1975. He argued that South African Government went into Angola with United States Govern-

ment support, the United States voted to condemn in United Nations. Cited many examples of past United States Government decisions that didn't inspire confidence - Vietnam, Iran. United States Government failure to support moderate governments in Africa, while siding those with leftist rhetoric.

Alluding to Chad, Botha asserted that African leaders became so desperate for help against Qaddafi that one even approached South African Government privately, as last resort, to ask for help. Botha admitted that South African Government can't yet pass judgement on present Administration. He pleaded for consistency. "When we say something, let's stick to it."

Crocker addressed trust issue, saying that new Administration is tired of double think and double talk. Despite rocky start in United States/South African Government relations, improvements are possible. Reagan election victory represents enormous change in United States public opinion on foreign policy reversing trend of post-Vietnam years.

South African Government's bottom line is "no Moscow flag to flutter in Windhoek".

South African Government view of Regional Situation:

During first day's session Botha discussed at length situation in Southern Africa and Africa at large. He cited economic, food and population problems to support view that Africa is a dying continent because Africans have made a mess of their independence. Botha asserted belief that cause isn't race, but fact that new nations lack experience, cultural background, technical training.

Referring to South African past experience in helping and training blacks in neighbouring states, Botha discussed the need for peaceful co-existence between South Africa and its neighbours.

Until they recognize they're making a mess of their independence. South Africa can't help them.

South Africa is willing to help those who admit they need its help.

On this basis Botha presented vision of Southern Africa's future, in context of "Constellation of

South Africa's minister of defence flatly declares that a Swapo victory which will bring the Soviets and Cubans to Walvis Bay, is unacceptable.

States" concept. He appealed for United States Government support for South Africa's view of region's future, involving a confederation of states, each independent, but linked by a centralizing secretariat. South African Government doesn't expect United States support for apartheid, but it hopes there will be no repeat of Mondale's "One man, One Vote" statement. South African Government goal is survival of white values, not white privileges.

Botha argued that central issue in Southern Africa is subversion. Noting that what African Nation Congress does, South Africa can do better. Botha stressed need for agreement on non use of force. If region starts to collapse fire will spread - there will be no winners. This is not meant as threat, but simply stating facts. Botha emphasized view that if you kill the part of Africa containing people who can do things, you kill whole of Africa.

Asked about United States view of the importance of southern Africa, Crocker summarized United States regional interests in context of its global responsibilities. He emphasized United States desire to deal with destabilization threats worldwide by going to their sources, using means tailored to each source and region involved. Crocker made clear that in Africa we distinguish between countries where Soviets and Cubans have a

combat presence, and those whose governments espousing Marxism for their own practical purposes. He stressed that top United States priority is to stop Soviet encroachment in Africa. United States wants to work with South African Government, but ability to deal with Soviet presence severely impeded by Namibia.

Crocker alluded to black African view that South Africa contributes to instability in region. Said he agrees with this view to extent South African Government goes beyond restraint. Putting fear in minds of inferior powers makes them irrational.

Namibia/Angola Issues

Malan raised topic of Angola during first session. He asked about a supposed United States plan for an all-African force to replace the Cubans in Angola. Crocker responded that he was aware of no such plan, except perhaps as a symbolic gesture. Views were exchanged on the character of the MPLA Government, with the South Africans firmly asserting its domination by Moscow, while Crocker suggested a more nuanced view, allowing for several factions within the MPLA varying in ideological commitment and character. Discussion touched briefly on the nature of SWAPO. Botha alluded to the view that Namibia is a "Woody Thug".

Malan flatly declared that the South African Government can't accept prospects of a SWAPO victory which brings Soviet/Cuban forces to Walvis Bay. This would result from any election which left SWAPO in a dominant position. Therefore a SWAPO victory would be unacceptable in the context of a Westminster-type political system. Namibia needs a federal system. South African Government does not rule out an internationally acceptable settlement, but could not live with a SWAPO victory that left SWAPO unchecked power. Botha asserted that Ovambo dominance after the election would lead to civil war.

Crocker addressed these concerns saying United States Government recognized need to build

South African confidence and security. Malan interposed with the view that it is the local people in Namibia who need security, and South African Government could accept SWAPO victory only if their security is provided for. South African Government can't dictate to local parties. Crocker remarked upon need to negotiate with governments, which ultimately means that parties can't have veto power. In response Botha gave eloquent rendition of South African Government's problem in dealing with the internal parties.

These parties fear secret plot to

Magnus Malan asks for an all-African force to replace the Cubans in Angola.

install SWAPO government. South African Government does not wish to encroach white privileges but some confidence-building measures needed. Discussion briefly explored constitutional issues. South Africans asked who would write a constitution. Crocker alluded to idea of expert panel.

South African Government sees Savimbi in Angola as buffer for Namibia. South African Government believes Savimbi wants southern Angola. Having supported him this far, it would damage South African Government honour if Savimbi is harmed.

Second round of discussions went into greater detail on Namibia/Angola questions. Malan declared South African Government view that Angola/Namibia situation is number one problem in southern Africa. Angola is one place where United States can roll back Soviet/Cuban presence in Africa. Need to get rid of Cubans, and support Unita. Unita is going from strength to strength, while SWAPO grows militarily weaker.

South Africa, Roelof Botha, says, does not want Namibia to "go the wrong way".

In his response Crocker agreed on relation of Angola to Namibia. United States Government believes it would be possible to improve United States/South African relations if Namibia were no longer an issue. We seek a settlement, but one in our interest, based on democratic principles. Our view is that South Africa is under no early military pressure to leave Namibia. The decision belongs to South African Government, and ways must be found to address its concerns. United States Government assumes Soviet/Cuban presence is one of those concerns and we are exploring ways to remove it in context of Namibia settlement. We agree that Unita is an important factor in the Angolan situation. We believe there can be no peace in Angola without reconciliation between Unita and MPLA. We see no prospect of military victory for Unita. Must achieve movement toward reconciliation by playing on divisions in MPLA.

With regard to Namibia, United States Government assumes that constitution is an important issue, which must be resolved before elections. The constitution would include guarantees for minority rights and democratic processes. We have said we believe SCR 435 is a basis for transition to independence for Namibia, but not for basis for full settlement. We wish to meet South African Government concerns, while taking account of views on other side. We cannot scrap 435 without great difficulty. We wish to supplement rather than discard it.

Malan took up Namibian question, observing that internationalization of the issue posed greatest difficulty. He alluded to women

dous distrust of United Nations in South Africa. He questioned inclusion of South Africa and Front Line states in the quest for a settlement, asserting that SWAPO and the internal parties should conclude it. He agreed on the need for a constitution. But 435 can't work. The longer it takes to solve the Namibia question, the less South African presence will be required there. We will reach a stage where internal forces in Namibia can militarily defeat SWAPO.

Malen's remarks set stage for Botha to discuss South African Government view of SWAPO. Botha noted that South African Government thought it was important to United States, to stop Soviet gains. But if you say SWAPO not Marxist, you move in same direction as previous administration. SWAPO's people are indoctrinated in Marxism every day. Savimbi considers SWAPO universally Marxist. South African Government's bottom line is no Moscow flag in Windhoek. If United States disagrees, let sanctions go on, and get out of the situation. South Africa can survive sanctions. Eventually South Africa can get support of moderate black African states.

Better to start United States/South African Government relations with lower expectations, than to disagree angrily later. At moment, United States doesn't believe South African Government view of SWAPO. You're soft on SWAPO. South African Government appreciates United States firmness against Soviets. Botha continued. Even Africans now see you assuming leadership. But South African Government worried that United States Government is moving toward Namibia plan South African Government cannot understand. As with Kissinger attempts on Rhodesia, it will be difficult to get consensus, especially with so many parties involved. South African Government tried one-on-one approach with Angolans, but Geneva meetings sidetracked effort. South African Government has tried Angolans several times. Each time there is progress, but

then something intervenes. We're convinced Moscow controls present government in Angola. We are convinced SWAPO is Marxist. Nujoma will nationalize the whole place, and cause upheaval and civil war, involving South Africa. We will have to invade Namibia, and other countries as well. We are pleading for you to see the dangers of a wrong solution in Namibia.

It would be better to have a low-level conflict there indefinitely, than to have a civil war escalating to a general conflagration. If Nujoma governs as an Ovambo, the Hereros will fight. Also, Nujoma made promises to the Soviets. Defectors from SWAPO have revealed their plan to South African Government: first Namibia, then Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland, followed by the final attack on South Africa.

South African Government can't ignore this reality. We wouldn't justify that to our people. South Africa is a democracy as far as white voters are concerned. Even black leaders can criticize the government. South Africa has freedom and can have more, but survival is the prerequisite. The BLS leaders agree with us. Even some Frontline leaders see the danger. We have twice saved Kaunda's life.

The situation is not what you think. You think in global terms; we are not a global power. We must safeguard our interests here. Not just white interests. We see the necessity of avoiding black-white polarization. But we see it as an ideological struggle. Developed moderate blacks are not communists. They will engage with us in common effort against communism. When whites see blacks as allies, whites will move away from discrimination. With more distribution of economic goods, more blacks will join us. But if we all come under Moscow's domination, that's the end.

Crocker addressed Botha's expressed fears and concerns by first accepting the premise that Soviet domination is the danger. But United States believes best way to avoid that danger is to get Namibia issue behind us. As long as issue subsists, we cannot

reach a situation where United States can engage with South Africa in security, and include

I am suspicious of Washington, Roelof Botha tells American envoys.

South Africa in our general security framework. If Namibia continues, it will open South/Central Africa to the Soviets. Simmering conflict in Namibia is not acceptable. The idea United States has in mind don't include Soviets in Windhoek. We believe we can get the Soviets out of Angola, and provide a guarantee of security whether Nujoma wins or not.

Botha said this is the gritty-gritty. Without Soviet support, others won't accept Nujoma's rule. To satisfy others we need a political solution. Crocker agreed that a political solution is needed. Botha stressed the need to consult with leaders in Namibia. If United States can gain their confidence, and SWAPO's, and talk about minority rights, progress is possible. People in Namibia are concerned about property, and independent judiciary, freedom of religion, the preservation of their language and the quality of education under the present system. Discrimination has been abolished by law, though it continues in practice. There is also the problem of the white ethnic Legislature vs. the black majority Council of Ministers.

Crocker said the United States understands concern with constitutional rights. United States has inherited a situation with many parties but we must build a consensus in Africa that we are serious and not just delaying. We believe a Lancaster type conference won't work. We see a panel of experts, consulting all parties, writing a constitution and the selling of it through the Contact Group With South African

United States' help, we could sell it to the internal parties. Botha referred to reports of a French constitutional plan.

He said that he's against multiple plans. Botha stressed the United States leadership and emphasized need for United States to consult with internal parties in Namibia. He discussed South African Government relations with internal leader, and need to avoid leaving them in lurch in order not to be discredited with other moderate leaders in Africa. He tied this to possibility of South African Government co-operating with moderate African states to deal with economic development problems.

Botha concluded by saying that South African Government does not want to let Namibia go the wrong way; that's why South

Africa is willing to pay the price of the war. We pray and hope for a government favourably disposed to us. The internal parties don't want us to let go until they have sufficient power to control the situation. We want an anti-Soviet black government.

Following the substantive discussion, Botha conveyed to Crocker written communications from the heads of Bophuthatswana and Venda. He explained that their ambassadors wanted to deliver the messages in person, but Botha decided to convey them to avoid appearance of trying to force United States' hand. The question of invitation to Botha to visit United States in May was discussed. Crocker stressed need

for South African Government to decide co-operation with United States was worth it before accepting invitation. Botha refused setting any conditions for visit, and said he would prefer not to come if conditions are set. Crocker said there were no conditions, just a question of clarifying the spirit in which the visit would take place.

Botha ended the discussion by noting that he would inform internal parties about discussion immediately. He said he would tell Prime Minister Botha that South African Government should explore question of constitution before an election in Namibia. He noted that a referendum on the constitution rather than constituent assembly elections, would make matters easier.

IMPROPER USE OF MILITARY VEHICLES CRITICIZED

Windhoek WINDHOEK OBSERVER in English 11 Jul 81 p 25

(Text)

Dear General!

Did you know that your fleet of army cars, trucks, pick-ups and kombis, has become the country's biggest taxi fleet? With no charges to pay for those who are lucky enough to have recourse to these vehicles, they are being used for every conceivable form of transport.

In Lautwein Street you would see a Landrover of yours driving with young girls in the back, the vehicle

laden with hockey gear for the day's play. Or you would see in Erongo Road a 12-ton six-wheel drive Magirus Deutz troop carrier on its way to the Rosenhof Market to fetch a packet of cigarettes, and then to return to a nearby address where there's girls.

It is accepted that your men are in need of entertainment. After all, no one could as yet precisely explain to them why they are here and thus imbue them with a message, but it is probably the most adverse factor in discipline when army equipment, State-owned we may say, is abused in this manner. If a non-commissioned or commissioned officer feels at liberty to drive a vehicle

which must have cost the State nearly R20 000, capable of taking 50 armed soldiers with equipment and food supplies to their jump-off points irrespective of road conditions, then certainly it erodes discipline if it can be used to fetch a bottle of soft drink for a girl and a packet of cigarettes for the soldier.

If you can abuse such expensive equipment, what is your attitude to such matters as to be on time, to have your webbing and firearm in tip-top shape — yes general, what is one's attitude as to the disappearance of one or more M-20 grenades?

Post a ringing order of the day, General!

You'll agree with us that the fraying out process taking place in this country is certainly not stemmed by such indifference and disrespect for the equipment of armed forces.

SAM NUJOMA INTERVIEWED IN PARIS

Windhoek WINDHOEK OBSERVER in English 11 Jul 81 pp 6-7

[Interview with Sam Nujoma by Colleen Hendriks in Paris, date not specified]

[Text]

Colleen Hendriks met Mr Sam Nujoma, the Swapo leader, in Paris quite recently. She cornered him and asked him for an interview to which he consented.

Colleen, a journalist by profession and acquainted with South West African conditions, for she was based here for three years as the representative of a large South African newspaper group, has just returned from an extended study trip to the United States and Europe.

It was an odd place to meet, outside the man's hotel at No. 7, Place d'Oranien, Unesco's headquarters in Paris. But that's where I eventually intercepted the Namibian guerrilla leader, Sam Nujoma, following a tip-off from an acquaintance in the anti-apartheid movement.

Peter Manning, Swapo's Press spokesman, had positioned himself outside the hotel door. He was clearly irritated when he saw me scurrying down the passage towards him. He'd be in touch, he said, if "the President" had time to see me. I didn't believe him. The conference, designed to consolidate Swapo support, was drawing to a close and I suspected that he had not even passed on my request for an interview to Nujoma.

Suddenly the door opened and Nujoma emerged. Manning, a political drop-out from South Africa, put his arm around him and started walking away. I encouraged, rather loudly, that I

wanted to meet the Swapo president. The big black man turned around slowly to face me.

It is only a single issue that is at stake - the end of South African rule in South West Africa.

As I introduced myself, a thousand thoughts crowded my mind. Would he grant the interview? Would he speak freely or treat me with suspicion? After all, I was a white South African. He could have no means of knowing my political persuasions or journalistic ethics. Even if he did, he would probably not be impressed. There was no place, Swapo had told me before, for such concepts as objectivity and neutrality in the drawn-out bushwar which had already claimed the lives of thousands of people.

Then I remembered the photo-

graphs. What had I done with the photographs? Were they at the pension, or did I bring them with me? I started rummaging through my handbag. I had intended giving the pictures to Nujoma after the interview, if I got the interview. But I gave them to him there and then, in the passage outside the man's room. I was determined to get the interview, at all costs.

Nujoma was somewhat taken aback. Then, he looked at the photographs, one by one. "My Daddy", he said, "my Daddy looks so old. Do you know that he is dead now?" I nodded. I had taken the pictures of his parents at Ongandjera, in Ovamboland, three years before. It had been my first visit to the war-torn province. I remember it well: all previous applications for a permit to visit the area had been turned down without explanation.

The old folk lived far off the beaten track, in a little village in north-western Ovambo. Nujoma had not seen them since 1958.

about 18 months before he went into exile on a mission which has brought Swapo international recognition. When he joined it, the movement he now heads was known as the Ovambo People's Organisation, but Nujoma was instrumental in turning it into a nationalist movement with an ambition, at least, to embrace all ethnic groups in the country. He doggedly pursued that aim from one capital and international conference to the next. His own residence has shifted from Dar es

He said he never met or knew Toivo who is held on Robben Island. His only contact with Toivo was by means of letters.

Salaam to Lusaka, to Lusaka, where he now appears to spend most of his time.

"Was the beer for you?" Nujoma asked as he studied a picture of his mother carrying a pot of beer. I indicated that it was. "She must have thought lightly of you, otherwise she would have given you coins."

Then Nujoma inquired whether I would join him for dinner the following day. I accepted without hesitation, even though it meant spending two more days in Paris which I could barely afford. I was staying in a pension near the conference centre, the cheapest I could find. I had taken a standby flight from Washington to London and from there a special British Airways excursion to Paris. Having reported on events in the territory for three years, I felt I had to hear the other side of the story.

At 7pm the next day, Kapuka Nanyala, Nujoma's secretary, met me in the lounge at the Hilton Hotel, where both the Swapo and Angolan delegations were staying. I remember thinking how he resembled the guerrilla leader: same build and beard, always polite and a perfect gentleman. Nanyala escorted me to Nujoma's suite where we were to have din-

ner. The door was opened by a young man whom I presumed to be a bodyguard. He offered me a drink, which I declined. He gave me a whiskey. A double, with ice. About 20 minutes later, Nujoma entered. He greeted me warmly before sitting down. During the course of the evening several Swapo office-bearers popped in to see him. They were curious to find me in the lion's den. Nicky Nashadi, who runs the Swapo office in Tripoli, demanded to know what my background was, why I refused to join Swapo if I was not a supporter of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance. Nashadi was aloof, sceptical. In his position, I might have been too. Nashadi and the Swapo representatives in Algeria and Nigeria joined us for dinner.

Nujoma was the perfect host. He answered my question, or sidestepped them if he so pleased. Always courteous, always smiling. We spoke English which for him was a third language, after an Ovambo dialect and Afrikaans. His command of the language was quite adequate. He seldom coined a phrase though, rather splicing together political formulas he had used many times in the past. This, of course, has led to some who have negotiated with him to reflect adversely on his mental quickness. In conversation it became evident, however, that Nujoma was a man who was not at all slow in calculating his political interest and keeping discussion focused on what for him is the single, important issue in the dispute that has gone on more than three decades - that of ending South African rule in the territory.

When he fled from Namibia 21 years ago, most of Africa was still colonised and hostile. Unlike more recent exiles, he did not have an easy passage as he made his way through Bechuanaland, Rhodesia, Tanganyika, Kenya, Ghana and Liberia.

The young exile crossed Bechuanaland undetected but at Punture, in Southern Rhodesia, he was stopped by an eager immigration officer who asked to see a passport or permit entitling him to enter the country. Nujoma

indicated that he was on his way to Northern Rhodesia to visit a sick uncle. The official appeared to be satisfied when Nujoma showed him a telegram from one Shupanga.

The next stop was Bulawayo where he spent a night with a friend. Then on to Ndola, where he held talks with UNIP (United National Independence Party) before flying to Tanganyika.

"On the aircraft I was given a form to fill in. It said that any person who entered Tanganyikan territory without a permit or visa could be punished, fined, or sentenced to three months imprisonment or both. I was scared."

The British with their long mountainous went directly to immigration. I hung around the plane hoping I'd be taken for one of the locals. As the airport was not fenced off at that time, a number of locals had gathered round to look at the plane. There was only a small building and the runway. Then an Indian chap walked up to me. He was the driver of the East African Airways bus. He inquired whether I was David Shupanga, then collected the luggage and took me to the hotel.

"Yes, yes", Nujoma said in reply to a question. "I had enough money. Swapo had given me money."

During the night he went to the TANU (Tanganyika African National Union) office in the black township. It was closed until morning. When he returned the next day he met Ali Chanda, regional secretary of TANU.

The first training of guerrillas from South West Africa started at bases in Egypt but the very initial training was in Ghana

"When Tanganyika became independent, Ali was chief of protocol in Dar es Salaam. I don't know what's happened to him since."

Chanda suggested that Nujoma stay at his home, in case the police made inquiries at the hotel.

So Nujoma, who was suffering from malaria, immediately checked out of the hotel.

"When I was there, I sent a telegram to the UN asking the then S.W.A. Committee to grant me a hearing. Apparently the telegram fell into the hands of the British police. They did not know what Sam Nujoma looked like but they knew my name".

At one point, Nujoma was admitted to hospital to avoid detection. The black doctor who admitted him, discharged him again before handing over to a white doctor. They were concerned that the white doctor would report Nujoma's presence to the police.

Nujoma then hired a taxi which took him 500 miles to Dar es Salaam. There he was received by Julius Nyerere who was a member of the Legislative Council in Tanganyika and president of TANU. Nujoma was given permission to stay in the colony after Nyerere approached the governor on his behalf.

Three weeks later he moved on to Nairobi where he caught a plane to Khartoum.

"It was during the Mau Mau uprisings in Kenya. There were no jets in those days. The aircraft was propeller-driven and took nine hours to get from Nairobi to Khartoum."

There he was told that he had been granted a hearing by the United Nations. After obtaining the necessary travel documents, he flew to New York via Ghana and Liberia.

Nujoma arrived in New York on June 12, 1960 and shortly afterwards petitioned the world body. He spent six months in New York and then set about establishing offices in various parts of the world.

He was the second black exile from Namibia, he said, preceded only by Petrus Koenigsdijk, who is now a senior official in the South African-backed government of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance.

"Although preparations for the military struggle started already in 1961, it was not until 1966 that the first contact took place in Namibia. And, you must remember, that Swapo only took up

arms when we realised that there was no possibility of a negotiated settlement."

Initial training took place in Ghana under Nkrumah, Egypt under Nasser and Algeria after it gained independence. When Swapo decided to prepare for a military struggle, Tanzania was not yet independent.

As the countries in Southern Africa became independent, you moved your operation closer to home?

"That's right, yes."

How did you become involved in politics?

"I was born under the ruthless oppression of the minority white regime, in north-western Owambo, there where you visited my parents. As youths we often used to talk about what we ought to do about the situation in the country. We felt that something had to be done."

"We were greatly inspired, of course, by political developments after World War Two: the independence of Indonesia, followed by India, Ghana, Mali, Tunisia and Sudan."

"We started organising underground. Before Swapo was formed, even before the Owambo People's Organisation was established, I campaigned underground throughout the country. The Native Commissioner probably thought these kids are dreaming. Of course, we were arrested; put in prison."

Nujoma is one of a family of eight - five brothers and three sisters. He is the eldest son. Two of his brothers also went into exile and are members of Swapo.

A few years ago, Nujoma's wife joined him in exile.

"My wife is with me in Luanda now. We were separated for 18 years."

Why did she not join you sooner?

"She's a typical Namibian woman. She wanted to stay at home. She left when she became ill. It meant going to hospital under a false name. The name Nujoma only means trouble."

"All three sons are in exile. All three in Swapo's guerrilla army fighting in the field. They

are young. They have a role to play."

The majority of the Swapo forces, Nujoma claimed, were inside Namibia and not in neighbouring Angola.

"Even Goidemhuys knows this," he said of the former South African defence chief in the territory.

Would you talk to Goidemhuys if you had the opportunity?

"Talk about what? Talk about the weather?"

Asked whether Swapo had big bases inside the disputed territory, Nujoma said "A guerrilla army is not like a standing army. We don't have soldiers in a barracks. Ours is a people's army."

How many guerrillas do you have in Swapo? How many trained guerrillas?

"The whole of Swapo is an army. There is no internal and external wing. Swapo is one. The only difference between the political and military wings is that the latter has a specific task to liberate Namibia. Swapo is a political liberation movement."

It is structured to include legal affairs, defence, information, education, etc. The secretary for legal affairs, Lucia Hamutenya, is presently studying in the German Democratic Republic. Some years ago she was kicked out of a South African university where she was studying law.

"The duties of the movement's defence secretary is to see that our soldiers are equipped to counter the racist South African troops."

Who is your secretary for defence?

"I don't have to tell you who all my secretaries are."

Swapo's secretary for information, who is based in Luanda, is responsible for radio broadcasts from the Angolan capital. And, so, there are various other secretaries with specific tasks to perform in the party.

If you were to look into the future, would you say Swapo has a better chance of coming to power through the ballot-box or the barrel of a gun?

"Swapo will take power, either way."

Do you envisage a one party

state or a multi-party democracy in Namibia?

"It will be a decision of the people."

Asked about the position of whites in the territory after independence, Nujoma said: "Swapo is fighting against the illegal South African administration in the territory. It is not fighting against individual whites. It is unfortunate that the whites are part and parcel of the illegal administration in Namibia and therefore part and parcel of the repressive machinery. We are also fighting to liberate the whites from racial oppression. Once we get rid of the illegal South African occupation, it will mean the end of oppression. Each and every citizen will be treated as equals before the law, irrespective of colour, race or status in society."

Is there anything you would like to add at this stage?

"Yes. I would like to ... I want you to tell the whites in Namibia that they must identify themselves with the struggle for the liberation of the country. They must not take an opportunistic line, support the enemy and then later on want to benefit from the struggle which is taking the lives of many people, particularly Africans (blacks). The whites must identify themselves with the country. The country is at war. One cannot be neutral in such a case. The country is occupied. Our struggle is against a system of oppression and exploitation of men by men and not against individual white settlers."

If you were to win an election in the territory, would you allow Mr Mudge (leader of the conservative DTA alliance) to remain in Namibia? Or would you try him before a people's court?

"If he is suspected of having committed a crime, he will be brought to trial. If he has stolen his neighbour's cattle, for in-

stance. If he has committed no crime, why should he be tried. I am in no position to judge him."

Have you been back to Namibia since you left in 1960?

"Yes, several times. I returned to Windhoek in 1966 for the first time. I challenged the South African lawyers at The Hague when they claimed that we were self-exiled and could return at any time."

"We returned on the 20th of March 1966. We were arrested at the airport and put in prison. The next day we were deported. We left on the same aircraft that brought us to the country. That's proof that SA was talking lies at The Hague."

Nujoma reiterated claims that he had been in and out of Namibia several times with his guerrillas. Quite recently, in fact.

"I went in the bush, of course. I didn't walk down the main street of Otjaveru," he said referring to Ovaambo's administrative capital.

"We take off these things (stylish dark suit). We only put on these things when we are in town."

South Africa has time and time again claimed that Swapo is a communist organisation. What do you say to this?

"Swapo was founded inside Namibia before we met with anybody from outside, with the exception of the Rev. Michael Scott. That's the only foreigner I knew who was sympathetic towards the Namibian struggle. There were no communists in Namibia then. There were some in South Africa, but not in Namibia."

"But we do want to create a new society in Namibia: a society which will utilise the wealth of the country for the benefit of all its people. For too long we have been the victims of a system of capitalist exploitation. The Euro-

peans invaded Africa searching for wealth. We who have been the victims of this ... this capitalism, cannot support the exploitation of men by men."

"The socialist countries, or what you call communist countries ... we have gratefully accepted their assistance (arms and ammunition) to fight against the enemy. If the West offered us assistance we would take it too."

(Silence)

"It must be remembered that South Africa was an ally of the Soviet Union in the war against Nazi Germany. It was the Red Army which first smashed into Berlin in 1945, into the Nazi headquarters. But the victory was shared by all the allies."

South Africa was not communist before it was an ally of the Soviet Union. Is that what you are trying to say?

"Of course."

And you consequently do not regard yourself as an ally or puppet of the USSR which supplies you with aid?

"That's obvious. Yes."

What will happen to newspapers in Namibia when you take over the country. Will you nationalise their assets, or impose censorship perhaps?

"That's a small business."

"That depends on what the people's government decides. But we will definitely not allow the blacks to be employed as cheap labourers by the South African racists. The profits will be utilised for the benefit of the people."

Asked in closing about Toivo ya Toivo, a key figure in Swapo, Nujoma admitted never having met him. Toivo is serving a lengthy sentence on Robben Island.

"We corresponded while Toivo was in Cape Town in the late fifties. When he came back to Namibia in 1958, I was in the north visiting my parents."

DROUGHT FACILITATES FIGHT AGAINST GUERRILLAS

Windhoek WINDHOEK OBSERVER in English 11 Jul 81 pp 1, 3

[Article by Hannee Smith]

[Text]

THE BORDER: South African shock troops converged on various targets in the south of Angola in a strike which for its murderous sting, has had few parallels in the long and bloody bushwar of South West Africa. At one stage a clash was held up and the ground troops could not move forward, but an air strike was mustered and the targets softened.

In Windhoek the supreme military commander, General Charles Lloyd admitted that his forces had struck at Swapo bases in Angola. But he denied contact with FAPLA, the regular army of Angola, or with Angola citizens. He also denied the destruction of a village from the air near a place called Ombadja.

"They (Swapo Guerrillas) are running ...I admit that we hound and destroy him...it is the objective to smash their bases," he commented. First reports of a great

and imminent military strike were received last week on Thursday. Last Saturday the Observer could report 'Raid Expected.'

A total of 23 guerrillas were thus far shot and killed. It looks as if there were no prisoners thus far.

Asked, General Lloyd said that crossing the border into an Angola was nothing unusual. It was a regular practice when it became necessary to launch a follow-up operation.

General Lloyd was told that Angolan sources had put the casualty figure as 127 dead, including a number of FAPLA soldiers.

"I can only give you our figure. Quite often some of the dead are removed and wounded, some who perish later, are of course also moved," he said. General

Lloyd said that Swapo had "made a point" of it to move guerrillas into the Ovambo-speaking region because there was a serious lack of food for these insurgents. The insurgents were avoiding contact with the defence force at all stages.

"To them it has become a matter, purely and in essence, to survive. They flee from us. We have instituted follow-up operations and we thus started pursuing them."

"They were running for their bases in Angola. We pursued. We have attacked and wiped them out as far as where we made contact, and where we found bases we destroyed these too," General Lloyd said.

The information at his disposal - the interview took place on Thursday at 10h00 - was that no contact had taken place with FAPLA units.

"We have not bumped into them (nog nie teen buite gestamp nie)

The men are under orders not to seek contact with them or with Angolan civilians," he said.

At one stage General Lloyd remarked that his men were looking for a fight, but "they

are running...they keep on running."

General Lloyd concluded the interview by confirming that at the time of the interview, operations were still in progress.

Reports and Angolan sources:

"Never had they (South African forces) a better opportunity to mount such an invasion. The position is that there is no vegetation, tracking is considerably facilitated as a result, and to move in elusive fashion so essential for the guerrilla's survival, is greatly hampered by conditions of drought."

"The South Africans are not at the end of their push. They are at the start. Air activity indicates this."

"Their ground units can be halted, but not their air strikes. When the foot soldiers have difficulty, the air strike is there within minutes."

"The nearest mechanised units which could oppose and even push them back, are very far from the scenes of their present strikes. These units are combined FAPLA-Cuban forces."

BRIEFS

SHOW OF FORCE--Tsumeb--This garden town experienced quite a show of force last Saturday when the Etosha Area Force, 61 Mechanised Battalion, and Sector 30 paraded. Great field guns, capable of long-distance firing, were at display and a large number of vehicles were used in the parade. Among the 92 vehicles there were quite a number of "Ratel" armoured cars, a monstrous 16-ton three-axled troop carrier capable of travelling at great sustained speeds over virtually any terrain. The parade, according to Commandant R. de Vries, was held to show the army's appreciation for the friendly and co-operative attitude of Tsumeb's residents over the three-month period in which the army was in the area. Strong units were rushed there when in April there occurred a sudden and surprise incursion. Picture One shows the Mayor, Mr K.H. Hellwig, taking the opening salute. Behind him from left to right are Colonel J.T. Louw, Officer Commanding Sector 30; Commandant L.M.J. Nel, Officer Commanding Etosha Area Force, and Commandant R. de Vries, Officer Commanding 61 Mechanised Battalion. The three units--Sector 30, Etosha Area Force and 61 Mechanised Battalion--were successfully employed against Swapo Guerrillas in April. Picture Two shows a contingent of Ratel panzers in Tsumeb's streets, and Picture Three, long-range, heavy guns on display. [Lorraine Zimmermann] [Text] [Windhoek WINDHOEK OBSERVER in English 11 Jul 81 p 24]

SWAPO DENIES SA CLAIMS--London--In a statement here yesterday afternoon (Friday) Swapo said that the statement by General Lloyd was devoid of truth. "His forces never initiated the current clashes. They are the result of our promise to step up operations. It is a lie that our guerrillas are hungry. They are well-fed, and in good shape for the struggle they face. As in the past, South African forces kill civilians and then claim that they are guerrillas. Last year in the same sort of operation they claimed to have shot a certain number of guerrillas numbering something like 260. The facts are we lost 10 men in that operation," the spokesman said. [Text] [Windhoek WINDHOEK OBSERVER in English 11 Jul 81 p 1]

SWAPO CLAIMS 146 KILLED--Dar Es Salaam: The South-West African Peoples Organization, SWAPO, Peoples Liberation Army [word indistinct] killed 146 enemy troops during the month of May this year. A war communique issued in Dar Es Salaam today has revealed that SWAPO combatants also wounded many more enemy troops and destroyed tents and equipment in a number of operations against the enemy, who is backed by the racist South African regime. The communique explained that SWAPO combatants used heavy and light weapons to punish the enemy. [Text] [EA251934 Dar Es Salaam in English to Central and Southern African 1600 GMT 25 Jul 81]

BRIEFS

LIBERIAN DELEGATION VISITS--President Siaka Stevens this afternoon received at Freetown a high-powered delegation from the Republic of Liberia headed by Col Larry Borteh, chairman for labor and also member of the People's Redemption Council [PRC]. The delegation, which conveyed personal greetings from Liberian head of state M Sgt Samuel Doe, is here to discuss matters of bilateral cooperation between Sierra Leone and Liberia, with special reference to the fishing industry and to register Liberia's assurances in its efforts to cooperate with neighboring African countries. Receiving the delegation, President Stevens gave assurances of Sierra Leone's active cooperation with African states at all times. Other members of the delegation were the co-chairman for labor and member of the PRC, Capt Aibert Toe; a senior political adviser to the PRC, Mr Kamba Ka Djanaba; Mr Kekuna Utu and Mr Willie Nibo, both chairman and vice chairman of the Mesurado group of companies which has established fishing links with the Sierra Leone Fishing Company. They were accompanied to State House by the minister of natural resources, Mr K. C. Gbamanja; the managing director of Sierra Leone Fishing Company, Mr Djamin Said Mohamed; Sierra fisheries general manager, Mr A. Tolu Bangera; and the company's secretary, Mr Sanusi James. Present also were Liberia's ambassador to Sierra Leone, Dr Joseph Morris; and the permanent secretary, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Mr Victor N. Macauley. [Text] [AB232102 Freetown Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 23 Jul 81]

(S) 4700/239

PRESIDENT'S COUNCIL MEMBERS PROPOSE PLAN FOR COLORED ROLE

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 12 Jul 81 p 8

[Article by Norman West]

[Text] A bold new plan to resolve the Impasse between the Government and the coloureds has been proposed by members of the President's Council.

The idea is that the Government appoint 12 "non-white" MPs to the nominated seats in Parliament.

A memorandum outlining the proposal was delivered on Thursday to the Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr Chris Heunis, who has been leading the Government's attempt to find an interim political forum for coloureds.

The memo landed on Mr Heunis's desk shortly after his latest scheme to bridge the political gap--an interim liaison committee for coloureds--was flatly rejected by the powerful Labour Party.

The proposal for nominated MPs has the full support of five coloured and Asian members of the President's Council, and other members are believed to have indicated interest.

The author of the memo is Dr Shoenain Mohamed, member of the sciences committee of the President's Council.

He said he and his colleagues felt that, if the Government was sincere in attempting to find a platform through which to channel "coloured problems", it should appoint coloured, Asian and black MPs to the 12 vacant seats created by the abolition of the senate.

Dr Mohamed said this week: "If not all 12, at least the four to be nominated by the State President at his discretion could be persons other than white."

"The logistics about how this plan could be implemented is the problem of the Government, not ours."

Meaningful

"But we put this plan forward as a meaningful device to achieve almost immediate say in top decision-making."

"We also believe that in the present volatile climate of racial polarisation, our plan can contribute to the diffusion of racial tension."

"We regard our suggestion as an interim measure."

The memorandum was signed by Dr Mohamed and Mr Simon Mentor, and names other President's Council members Mr R Webb, Mr M Rajab and Mr K Winchus as "unqualified supporters" of the plan.

Dr Mohamed said a number of President's Council members serving on different committees could not be contacted, but opinions he had canvassed by telephone had been favourable.

The State President is empowered to nominate four MPs.

Setback

Eight others -- seven Nationalists and a Progressive -- will be nominated by an electoral college on the eve of the parliamentary session starting on July 31.

Mr Heunis and the Prime Minister Mr P W Botha, have recently held wide-ranging

On the question of nominated MPs, Mr Hendrickse was guarded.

He said: "The policy of the Labour Party is direct representation in Parliament, but I cannot comment on the suggestion of the President's Council members because they themselves are nominated and cannot claim to represent coloured opinion."

The Mohamed memo to Mr talks with coloured political groups and individuals in their search to fill the vacuum caused in coloured politics by the abolition of the Coloured Persons Representative Council (CPRC).

Their quest received a serious setback this week when the leader of the powerful Labour Party, the Rev Alan Hendrickse, revealed that he had rejected Mr Heunis's idea for an interim liaison committee for coloureds.

Heunis said "non-white" members of the PC were dedicated to working towards a system of government encompassing all South African citizens.

They were not in favour of further dismembering of South African society into ethnic and racial bodies.

The memo said that no interim measure outside of Parliament would be acceptable to the people because "it is our view that interim measures can become permanent, and are seen by our people as a means to stall the process of true, meaningful representation."

The proposal of the Labour Party for a one-man, one-vote system in a unitary state was also not acceptable.

"What we should strive for, rather, is representation of coloureds, Indians, Africans and whites in one single central Parliament on a qualified franchise."

INDIAN PROGRESSIVE PARTY, PFP MEMBERS CONFER

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 12 Jul 81 p 46

[Article by Boeti Eshak]

[Text] The first of a series of links between the recently-formed Indian Progressive Party and the Progressive Federal Party was forged this week.

Three senior members of the IPP--who are also members of the Lenasia Management Committee--met four PFP Johannesburg City Councillors.

Mr Abe Choonara, acting chairman of the IPP, led his delegation which included Mr Faiz Khan, vice-chairman, and Mr Manilal Jhina, secretary.

The PFP group included Mr Sam Moss, MPC and leader of the PFP in the council, Mr Winston Hertzberg, Mrs Molly Koppel and Mrs Rae Graham.

After their meeting, leaders of both groups expressed their satisfaction and the hope that more such meetings would be held.

"The purpose of the meeting was to establish a close liaison between our party and their party," Mr Moss said after the meeting.

"We understand their frustrations and hope to take up their problems in open council meetings.

Citizens

"They feel that the system of management committees is not a workable proposition and I agree.

"They are just as much citizens of Johannesburg as the whites and should have direct representation on the council."

Mr Choonara said the talks were very fruitful and had paved the way for regular meetings.

"The delegation we met were the decision-makers of the PFP in the council--they are all members of Section 60 committees," Mr Choonara said.

"They have also given us the assurance that they will take up our problems at all levels and that the IPP and the Lenasia Management Committee will have access at municipal, provincial and parliamentary levels."

NAVY CHIEF GES SETTING OF MARITIME PRIORITIES

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 15 Jul 81 p 8

(Article by Don Marshall: "Sorting out SA's Maritime Priorities")

[Text]

THE Assistant US Secretary of State for African Affairs, Dr Chester Crocker, caused a splutter of speculation in the Press about closer military ties between the United States and South Africa when he announced in Washington last month that Pretoria had requested US assistance in coastguard training.

Almost a month has since lapsed and the two countries appear to be no closer to a military liaison and the South African coastguard is still little more than the subject of a viability study by the Department of Transport, which wants to operate the para-military service.

Mr Hendrik Schoeman, Minister of Transport, will receive the departmental study results during the coming session of Parliament, although a final decision on launching the service to patrol South Africa's extended shoreline is not expected to be taken before the end of the year.

Observers in Pretoria say that an interesting situation is developing between the Department of Transport and the Navy, not so much over who should be responsible for a coastguard service as to first sorting out the nation's maritime priorities.

While transport officials have been travelling the world in search of the ultimate coastguard service, Vice-Admiral Ronnie Edwards, Chief of the Navy, has been promoting the concept of a clearly defined maritime policy as a prerequisite to developing this country's maritime interests.

He has spoken publicly on the question several times, lamenting South Africa's "agricultural mentality" instead of a "maritime mentality".

Admiral Edwards said he realised the importance of agricultural and technical schools and colleges, but there were no maritime schools and no coherent maritime policy or plan to develop maritime interests.

Admiral Edwards clearly wants the country to adopt a set of priorities — and a coastguard service is not among these.

The Navy chief believes that South Africa is lacking in all five groups which constitute South Africa's maritime assets: an inadequate merchant fleet; an underdeveloped fishing fleet; an infrastructure consisting of vulnerable harbours and insufficient personnel; an undermanned and too small marine scientific fleet; a navy which is hampered by the lack of maritime policy and the "agricultural attitude".

His campaign for a marine policy has already met with the approval of businessmen in the shipping industry. The move by the Department of Transport to take over certain coastal patrol duties would harm this campaign, observers say. A coastguard (as printed) service would also compete with the Navy for finances for shipping and manpower.

One of the Navy's reasons for moving to smaller, more potent, warships is the question of finding the manpower to crew ships of a larger size, like the frigates. Where would the Department of Transport find the men to crew their patrol vessels, observers ask?

In promoting his marine policy concept, Admiral Edwards has been hammering the theme that too much of South Africa's imports and exports (over 90%) are transported in foreign registered ships.

And South Africa's fishing resources are exploited on too large a scale by foreign interests, he says: last year more than 1 000 foreign trawlers called at Cape Town. "Our merchant navy is our Achilles heel. Admiral Edwards laments to audiences throughout the country.

Over the past few months he has repeatedly asked: "When are we going to break out of the 'second British occupation mentality' as far as development of our total marine assets is concerned and go independent?"

Admiral Edwards's theme appears to be gaining support and observers are now questioning whether the coastguard concept should be shelved until it can become part of national marine policy planning.

CSO: 4700/247

OAU'S PROPOSED MILITARY FORCE DISCUSSED

Pretoria SOUTH AFRICAN DIGEST in English 10 Jul 81 p 9

[Article by Patrick Laurence, Southern African editor: "...and More Sticks from the OAU"]

[Text]

THE recent offer by Nigeria and Algeria to fund an OAU military force is potentially dangerous to South Africa, according to a bulletin released by the Pretoria-based Institute for Strategic Studies.

"If Nigeria and Algeria are serious in their pledge of financing such a force, it could become a threat to stability in Southern Africa," the institute says in an analysis of the recent OAU summit meeting in Kenya.

"For obvious reasons the Soviet Union and even Communist China will be more than willing to provide it with weapons and this could easily lead to an escalation of conflict in Africa and Southern Africa."

The institute notes that the idea of an OAU military force is not new but says the promise of funds from these oil rich States has reactivated it as a potential weapon in the fight to "liberate" the peoples of South Africa and South West Africa.

The two countries promised about R1-million each to an emergency fund to enable Swapo to intensify its campaign

against government security forces in South West Africa.

The institute estimates the cost of merely launching an OAU force at R400-million and anticipates that it may benefit the Soviet Union more than the OAU.

"The obvious danger to the OAU is that the pressing issues such as famine and poverty largely remain unsolved and that ideas concerning matters such as 'liberation' and the creation of a Pan-African Defence Force often merely create more opportunities for the Soviet Union to exploit."

In a recent book on South Africa, Dr Lewis Gann and Dr Peter Duigan say the OAU can put a "formidable force together on paper but describe its threat to South Africa as negligible in reality."

"The members of the OAU lack a common military organisation, military doctrine, leadership, training methods, deployment plan and general staff," they write, adding that African States can hardly send their armies into operation against South Africa without endangering their own stability because many are dependent on their armies for survival.

Doc 4700/247

FACTORS IN BLACK DISCONTENT EXAMINED

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 11 Jul 81 p 5

[Article by Hermann Giliomee, historian of Stellenbosch and co-author of "The Rise and Crisis of Afrikaner Power": "The Pattern of Politics"]

[Text] IN HIS review of the activities of the Urban Foundation, Mr Jan Steyn, the executive director, made a telling (and chilling) point. "It is my belief," he said, "that save for a small group of leaders of commerce and industry, much of the business community is unaware of or indifferent to the real significance which urgent black aspirations have assumed in Africa."

It would indeed be sad and probably fatal for all of us if this ignorance or indifference were to be maintained in the decade ahead, only to be jolted by a violent riot, once at some time in the future.

He opens up the most challenging question of all about the South African society. What are the sources of conflict that threaten to destroy this society and what are the ties that nevertheless bind black and white together in economic co-operation? (Years ago the economic historian H M Robertson characterised South Africa as a society where white and black could neither live with nor without each other.)

Let us first look at the sources of conflict.

To my mind the most fruitful way by which to approach the sources of black discontent with the system is through the concept of relative deprivation. This is also the analytical framework of the best systematic study of revolutions — Ted Gurr's "Why Men Rebel". Simply put, this is the gap between what people think they are rightfully entitled to and that which they are actually getting.

Relative deprivation operates with respect to three main goals or needs: economic or welfare goals (sufficient food and shelter provided through adequate pay and health services); power goals (to have some say over one's own destiny and to be able to avoid unwanted interference by others); and status goals (to be treated with respect not only because others want to be polite, but by occupying roles which accord a measure of prestige and by participating in stable supportive groups like a family, a community or an association).

The important aspect of relative deprivation is that it is relative. No outsider can objectively assess

what it will take to satisfy a group's needs or goals. The crucial factor is the group's own assessment of what they are entitled to in relation to other reference groups, which in the

case of urban black South Africans are white South Africans rather than Africans north of the Limpopo or homeland blacks.

Recent opinion surveys yield some indication of the relative deprivation factor as a source of conflict. The so-called Freiburg study conducted between 1974 and 1977 among blacks in Soweto, Durban and Pretoria found that over 90% of their respondents seemed to feel entitled to broadly similar rights and privileges to whites. Follow-up of this study conducted between 1977 and 1979 found that 60% of Xhosa- and Zulu-speaking men of the sample in Soweto and Durban were angry and impatient (as distinct from merely unhappy, neutral or happy) about their present situation.

An interesting fact is that there is no real difference between the migrant worker and the white-collar and professional blacks who in white eyes have made it. They measure their material rewards in relation to what whites are getting and are unable to acquire the power and command the respect they feel entitled to. Although the white-black wage gap has narrowed remarkably since 1970, blacks feel they have not made sufficient progress, economically and politically.

Because of the black population explosion the system will be unable to satisfy the aspirations of blacks as a group. To cite a few figures: The white population is projected by Pro-super studies of Stellenbosch to increase from 4.5-million in 1980 to 5.2-million in 2000, while the black population will nearly double, rising from 20.6-million to 37.3-million. In the year 2000 per capita disposable income of whites will rise from R4 600 a year in 1980 to between R6 600 and R8 100. That of blacks will rise from R400 per year in 1980 to between R700 and R900 a year. The average for the total population will rise from R1 100 in 1980 to R1 700 in 2000.

Another set of figures is just as telling. If one uses the white-collar "mental" or supervisory jobs in the professional and administrative categories as an index of the so-called black middle class, its size will increase from roughly 4% of the economically active black population in 1970 to 8.7% in 1990.

This illustrates vividly the point that the swelling of blacks will all but obliterate the progress blacks as a group will be making. Economically it is inconceivable that blacks will ever share the

experience of the Afrikaners who since 1930 could witness the gap narrowing between their group and their reference group, the white English-speakers.

The narrowing of the Afrikaner-English per capita income gap from 100:300 in 1955 to 100:141 in 1970 more than anything else helped to defuse ethnic conflict between the two white groups.

Lastly, there is the lack of trust of blacks in their education and training, which are hopelessly inadequate to prepare them to compete on an equal footing with whites in an industrialized society. In some circles the argument is being put forward that the content and quality of syllabuses of black education are equal to those of white schools. However, surveys show that blacks regard school facilities (school buildings, double shifts and procurement of books) as the crucial yardstick for comparison.

Here the relative deprivation factor comes into play with a vengeance. The school facilities of South African blacks are undoubtedly much better than facilities in other African states. But the South African blacks view facilities in relation to the existing wealth of the country in which they live.

The comparison they make is between their own facilities and those existing for whites. The interesting fact emerging from surveys is that they don't want to have access to white school facilities. Their demand is for separate but equal facilities.

Then there is the brutality factor. One can distinguish between the brutality of the system and brutality on a personal level. It includes the whole spectrum, from a policeman's enforcement of the pass laws and a white foreman's insensitivity to the callous indifference of affluent whites.

Whatever the motivation of white behaviour may be, the important fact is that blacks, particularly the younger blacks, believe that it is due to racism that they are not accorded proper respect and are not making progress in the work place.

It is instructive to note that in the recent Ford strike the salient variables were the following:

- Of the plants which struck and those which did not the average age of the striking workforce was significantly lower than that of the other plants.
- Their educational level was significantly higher.
- Their average length of service was shorter.

Secondly, what are the forces making for 'careful co-operation of blacks with whites'?

It is fashionable to explain black compliance mainly in terms of the police apparatus, hangings, detentions and imprisonment which continuously destroy black leadership and paralyse potential mobilisation. Seen from this perspective blacks are acquiescing in a system simply because they view it as so granite-like, impervious and immutable that a political "withdrawal" seems.

But this is not the whole story. There are also the positive aspects of black acquiescence which help to keep this society together and which any government and business planners ignore at their peril.

There are firstly what Lawrence Schlemmer calls the powerful myths of progress. A May 1961

survey showed that 67% of blacks had confidence in a happier future for all. More than 60% believed that black-white relationships were improving, which is considerably more than those who thought they were deteriorating.

However, the negative aspect of these hopes for a better future must be stressed. The rising faith and hope in the system can have dire consequences if basic conditions and rewards do not improve or if the faith in the future cannot be sustained by powerful 'myths' of progress.

Secondly there is the black assessment of the current white leadership. In the May 1961 survey 60% of blacks believed that the Prime Minister was leading the country well against 32% who were of the opposite opinion. Blacks view Mr P. W. Botha more sympathetically than Mr Vorster (particularly after 1976), whom they considered rigid and unyielding to the black cause.

Mr Botha, they feel, has more understanding for blacks and has given them a chance to further and advance their position. He has given them the one crucial element, hope. The future is no longer as bleak as it has been for many years. There is hope for change, for improvement and more happiness!

Thirdly, there are the vested interests of the black beneficiaries of apartheid. For Machiavellians simply concerned with power and coercive stability, the homelands policy can hardly be regarded as an unmitigated failure. In the homelands the system is served very well by a growing class of collaborative civil servants, professionals, petty traders and market-producing peasants with a considerable interest in the status quo.

I am more sceptical about the chances of a class of urban blacks emerging who will serve the same stabilising function in the urban areas. Here there is the small but growing petty bourgeoisie class (professional men, clerical or white collar workers and supervisors), but as Charles Simkins observed in a recent analysis, they are 'up for grabs'. Their loyalties can go either way. They have to be competed for.

The black capitalists proper are safe and sounder allies. However, their numbers remain extremely small and they are almost wholly dependent upon white support.

The chances of an African capitalist class taking off into self-sustaining growth are minimal unless it is directed and subsidised by the State and white business interests. This will ensure their loyalty but their value as political auxiliaries during unrest is limited.

In the end the loyalty of these blacks above the black working class will depend on whether the Government and business can meet their rising aspirations and protect them. If a reasonable growth rate and a programme of reform is maintained one can expect this 'middle' class to continue to adopt a reformist position favouring change within the existent framework.

However, the support of the black middle class and the acquiescence of the working class could be abruptly ended by anything that seriously threatened the military or economic stability of South Africa.

Will South Africa's businessmen heed Mr Sieyn's warning?

NEW REGULATIONS ON BLACK SCHOOLS COULD CAUSE PROTESTS

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 9 Jul 81 p 4

[Text]

CAPE TOWN — The Black Sash has warned that tough controls on black schools gazetted by the Government in May could turn thousands of young adults on to the streets and arouse bitter resentment in the black community.

The new regulations give education officials sweeping powers to expel pupils, close schools and bar enrolment by pupils above certain age limits.

The Black Sash condemned the measures as "the response of authority to the events of 1980 — a heavy-handed response to a situation which we were assured involved only 1% of black schools and 3% of black pupils".

The regulations, gazetted by the Minister of Education and Training, Dr Phele Hertzberg, restrict the admission of Standard 9 or 10 pupils over the age of 20, Standard 8, 7 or 6 pupils over the age of 18 and primary school pupils over the age of 16.

They will no longer be enrolled at schools or be permitted to continue classes without the permission of the Director-General of Education and Training.

The Black Sash said 18 000 black pupils over the age of 17 were still in Standard 5 last year — according to figures released by the department itself.

The consequences of the new legislation would be "disastrous" unless it was coupled

with a massive programme of technical and adult education, the Black Sash said.

It appeared that the government was contemplating an "immediate and drastic reduction" in the number of black secondary school pupils, or the introduction of another permit system "which can only arouse bitter resentment".

"It is well known that, owing to financial stringency and lack of facilities, black children often start school very late and/or suffer interruptions in their education, so that many pupils in the senior secondary standards are in fact young adults," the Black Sash said.

The new regulations also provide for the summary expulsion of any pupil who "incites or instigates or procures a fellow student to violate any regulation or instruction made in terms of the Act".

Expulsion also awaits any pupil who instigates or takes part in a boycott of classes, protest march, sit-in or "any riotous action".

Schools face closure if "in the opinion of the circuit inspector" the majority of pupils boycott classes and do not return by a prescribed date. School unrest would not be ended by stifling dissent, the Black Sash said.

Few aspects of the local scene had been more encouraging in recent months than the increasing support in influential quarters for educational reforms, it said.

PROBLEMS OF CABORA BASSA POWER SUPPLY REVIEWED

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 12 Jul 81 p 19

[Article by Norman Chandler]

[Text]

South African consumers are paying record prices for electricity because of road-transport delays and "incredible difficulties" in repairing sabotaged power lines.

The Electricity Supply Commission (Eskom) says the cost of electricity will increase as a result of using expensive or obsolete power stations to replace supplies no longer regularly obtainable from the giant Cabora Bassa hydro-electric project in northern Mozambique.

Transport operators say they are having to charge electricity project operators extra because South African road transport authorities refuse to give trip permits to move essential spare parts for repair work.

The latest refusal involved a R25 000 order which was refused right of transit by road via Messina to Mozambique.

The Johannesburg Road Transport Board said it had to go by rail to Messina and then be placed on road vehicles.

Each time repairs are made to sabotaged power lines, more pylons are blown up by anti-apartheid terrorists, an Eskom spokesman said.

So far this year South Africa has had power for only three months from the R380-million Cabora Bassa project — in February, March and April.

In May pylons were again blown up in Manica province.

There is very little one can do about it, but eventually once power is again being received on a regular basis from the hydro-electric scheme we will adjust costs in favour of the consumer," the spokesman told me.

Incredible difficulties

The cost structure in generating electricity is a peculiar one in that if you use older power stations costs rise.

Hydro-electric power means cheaper power.

If the Cabora Bassa station is back on stream in, say, two months, then costs will drop, but it must also be remembered that electricity is just as susceptible to inflation as any other product.

The technicians from the Hydroelectrica da Cabora Bassa (HCB) company — which operates the scheme — are facing incredible difficulties in repairing the damaged pylons.

The job is very hazardous as it is in mountainous terrain.

An HCB spokesman declined to comment on the repair problems.

Contingency plans to overcome the Cabora Bassa problem include the rescheduling of planned maintenance of older stations and their incorporation in the national grid.

Cabora Bassa supplies 8.5 percent of the country's power (equal to 1 460 megawatts), some of which is re-exported to Mozambique via Komatipoort.

Last year Eskom had a R80-million deficit, mainly as a result of cuts in power from Cabora Bassa, a project which took 10 years to complete and which came on stream two years behind schedule.

In the first five months of this year, power from the area to the Eskom grid was 23.5 percent of last year's level for the same period.

And while Eskom battles with depleted supplies, the truckers who take spare parts to Cabora Bassa are tied up in red tape.

A spokesman for one company told me he rarely had problems obtaining permits for the moving of goods such as spare parts and food — worth R37.5-million a year to South Africa — to the site of the dam because of what he called a "modus operandi" which had come into being.

But an hour later the spokesman phoned to say his company had been refused permission to move a R25 000 load to Cabora Bassa.

We have been told that the railways must transport the goods from the Rand to Messina, which means a 10-day delay.

The Road Transportation Act states goods must be moved by rail unless there are no rail facilities.

WEST GERMAN COMPANIES BIDDING ON MATIMBA POWER STATION

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 15 Jul 81 p 11

[Article by Simon Willson]

[Text]

WEST German companies, now covered for the first time by their Government's export credit guarantees, are bidding for contracts worth up to 10% of the total value of foreign work at the Matimba power station.

West German diplomatic sources, monitoring the West German Press in Pretoria, say Bonn newspapers are publishing what they claim are the reasons for last week's about-turn by the Bonn Government on the issue of giving export credit guarantees to German firms tendering for South African business.

The keen involvement of German companies in the Matimba tendering is being cited in Bonn newspapers as the main reason for the about-turn.

The Bonn Government decided last week to abolish the DM60-million (R12 million) limit it had placed in 1977 on the value of South African contracts qualifying for credit guarantees.

The Cabinet decision is expected to increase direct West German investment in South Africa by nearly 10% and to increase the value of German

exports to South Africa by 50% by the end of the year.

The diplomatic sources say the daily *Der Spiegel* has been fulsome in its detailing of the reasons for the Cabinet decision, which the Bonn Government is keeping under wraps because they are said to be politically inflammatory.

Der Spiegel says German companies are bidding for work worth a total of up to DM700-million (R1 000) at Matimba, one of Eskom's new coal-fired power stations.

The newspaper is adamant that the German Government realised the economic importance of German participation in the Matimba project at a time when the balance of payments is deeply in the red and the mark is competitively low against the rand.

Der Spiegel lists the German companies it says are tendering for Matimba contracts. They include Siemens (electronics), Kraft Werk Union (electrical engineers), Mannesmann (construction equipment) and Brown Boveri of Germany and Maschinenfabrik Augsburg-Siemens (both manufacturers of heavy electrical equipment).

PORTUGAL PAPER DETAILS ALLEGED VIOLATIONS OF ARMS EMBARGO

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 15 Jul 81 p 4

VIOLATION **LISBON** — Danish cargo boats carrying Portuguese and other European armaments — including weapons made in Iron Curtain countries — are alleged to have broken the United Nations arms embargo on South Africa systematically since 1978.

The claim is made in a five-page report in the leading Lisbon weekly paper *Expresso*.

Publishing investigations in Lisbon and Copenhagen, *Expresso* charged that between 1978 and 1980, 30 shipments of European-made armaments reached Durban on Danish vessels.

It said at least six of these shipments were Portuguese-made armaments loaded in Lisbon.

The report said this probably put Portugal at the top of the list of UN arms sanctions busters.

Other countries allegedly involved in the arms shipments included Belgium, Italy, Poland, Holland, Romania, Yugoslavia and Bulgaria.

Expresso says it seems clear part of the arms shipments was destined to supply Unita rebels in their war against the Angolan Government.

The report comes in the wake of a London newspaper's allegations that a shipment of 1,300 rifles from Texas, discovered by British Customs authorities recently, were destined for Pretoria and onward transmission to Unita.

Expresso's investigations, backed up by information from Lloyds of London, showed that between 1978 and 1980, four Danish ships sailing from various European ports, including Lisbon, and bound either for African or South American ports, were ordered to change course en route and head for Durban.

Their cargoes, the paper claims, were arms and ammunition.

Expresso details the voyage in May 1979 of the *Skaniith*, which it says carried 10 Alouette-3 helicopters sold to South Africa by the Portuguese Air Force.

The paper says the *Skaniith* loaded the helicopters — officially described as excess equipment by the Portuguese Air Force and, according to its manifest, bound for Rotterdam and Argentina.

According to Lloyds the *Skaniith* actually sailed for Las Palmas and Beira before making Cape Town on June 22 to offload its cargo.

Expresso lists similar voyages by various Danish boats and concludes Lisbon has become an important source of light arms supplies to South Africa despite the UN sanctions and official Portuguese disapproval of Pretoria's apartheid policies.

BRIEFS

CONFERENCE ON SOUTHERN AFRICA--Professor Wolfgang Thomas, noted economist deported from South Africa in 1977, will share a platform with the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, at a high-level political conference in Johannesburg later this year. The main speaker at the conference will be Mr Edward Heath, a former British Prime Minister. Convened by the South Africa. Institute of International Affairs, the conference, whose theme is "Southern Africa in the World", takes place on August 31 and September 1. Professor Thomas, whose work focused on Namibia, was deported from South Africa in 1977. He was director of the University of Western Cape's Institute for Social Development. Last year, Professor Thomas returned from Germany to the University of Transkei in Umtata, from where he has continued his interests in Namibian affairs. For some time he has been able to travel in and out of South Africa on a permit basis. [Excerpts] [Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 12 Jul 81 p 4]

ASSISTANCE TO BORDER FARMERS--Pietersburg--A Government injection of at least R100-million appears to have stemmed the exodus of farmers from South Africa's strategically vital border areas. The Government has now mounted a rescue operation in areas including the Northern Transvaal bushveld, the Komatipoort area and the Northern Cape. More than 400 farmers have benefited from the Government's aid scheme and at least 100 new families are estimated to have settled on farms. New developments in the areas include: --R32,6-million poured in by the Department of Agriculture since the beginning of 1980. A spokesman for the department said of this R32,6-million was to help farmers buy land. Other money was to pay debts, buy machinery and implements and purchase livestock. --A network of tarred roads making the north-western Transvaal bushveld more accessible. --Work on Eacom's new Limpopo power line west of Messina, which is progressing rapidly. This will enable 100 farmers, many of whom have already invested in modern irrigation equipment, to say farewell to fuel-driven generators. [Excerpts] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 18 Jul 81 p 1]

Vaal COMMUNITY COUNCIL SPLIT--A split is threatening the unity of the Vaal Community Council, following the resignation of another prominent councillor, Mr S M Kodisang. Mr Kodisang's resignation comes shortly after the former chairman of the council, Mr George Thabe, announced last week that he was resigning. Most residents and opposition groups in the area welcomed the decision by the councillors to resign. The opposition groups feel the council should be scrapped and a better deal for urban blacks be devised. Sources close to the council claim that a split is imminent because of the tension between the two parties in the council--

... Mr. Moshale Matjila and Lekwa-Peoples Party led by Mr. Thabo. ... that recommendations made in the council by the Mkhumbi Party were all "swallowed" and that those of the opposition were given little if any attention by the Chairman. The vice-chairman of the council, Mr. Ananias Sekobane, confirmed the resignations of the two councillors yesterday and said he was not aware of the split. The resignations should be discussed on Tuesday. [Excerpt] [Johannesburg NEWSPAPER in English 9 Jul 81 p 8]

RECOGNITION BY BLACK UNION--A leading motor components company in the volatile Uitenhage area has recognised the Fosatu-affiliated National Union of Motor Assembly and Fitter Workers. It is Rosal Afrika, which employs 250 workers at its Uitenhage plant. The company says it is "the leading manufacturer of exhaust systems, trucks, garage equipment and precision tubing in South Africa". The agreement is one of the few to make provision for union recognition while retaining representation for non-union members through an in-plant committee. In terms of the recognition agreement with the union--which will be signed tomorrow--the company's worker representative committee "will be constituted to include the union shop stewards as well as representatives of non-union members", according to a company statement issued yesterday. The statement adds that agreement has been reached on participation by NUMARW shop stewards in Rosal's worker grievance procedure. It adds that NUMARW "represents the majority of the black and coloured workers at Rosal Afrika's Uitenhage plant". The union has won recognition from a growing number of employers, particularly in the Uitenhage-Port Elizabeth area, its chief area of operation, although it is also active in Cape Town, Pretoria, East London and Durban. [Text] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 15 Jul 81 p 2]

STATISTICS ON HANGINGS--The execution of six men last week brought the number of hangings in South Africa this year to 69, according to figures released to the Rand Daily Mail by the Department of Prisons yesterday. In the latest executions, four of the men were black and two white. Professor John Dugard, of the Centre for Applied Legal Studies and an opponent of the death penalty, was "appalled" by the number of hangings since January. "They show that the South African courts and the executive remain totally insensitive to the movement away from this barbaric form of punishment in all civilised countries," he said yesterday. The six men hanged last week had been sentenced to death for murder--two of them for killing women and four for murdering fellow prisoners. A recent article by Professor Ellison Kahn, of the University of the Witwatersrand, showed that the annual number of executions reached new peaks in recent years after declining markedly in the mid-1970s. Then the number of hangings dropped to below 60, having exceeded 100 several times in the 1960s. Totals for the last three years, however, have been 132, 133 and 130 successively. Murder is the most common crime leading to execution, Prof Kahn writes. "Such data as are available for the last 12 years show it to account for more 97% of hangings." Although analysis of executions showed seven men were executed for sabotage, there was "good reason to believe that all the criminals had been found guilty of murder as well." [Excerpts] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 16 Jul 81 p 2]

TRADE TO MEXICO--South African exports to Mexico have increased significantly in the last two to three years. South Africa's official trade figures show that from an annual level of just under R2-million in 1977, South Africa's exports to Mexico rose to R7-million in 1978 and nearly R14-million in 1979. There appears to

...after a falling-off last year--mainly due to a drop in base metal exports-- although the total probably reached R10-million. The figures indicate that base metals, machinery, minerals and chemicals are the main South African commodities purchased by Mexico. [Text] [Pretoria SOUTH AFRICAN DIGEST in English 3 Jul 81 p 5]

TRADE WITH WEST GERMANY--South Africa has moved up from 17th to 13th place on the list of West German customers. The Federal Statistical Office reports that imports from West Germany for the first quarter of this year were half more than for the same period of 1980. Increases were mainly in road vehicles, machine tools, chemical and electro-technical products. During the first quarter of 1980, imports from West Germany totalled R326-million. They grew during the first quarter of this year to about R390-million. The first figure represented one per cent of West Germany's exports, the second 1,4 per cent. West German imports from South Africa remained essentially unchanged during the first quarter of this year, at 818-million marks or 0,9 per cent of all imports. South Africa ranked 20th among the nations from which West Germany imports goods. [Text] [Pretoria SOUTH AFRICAN DIGEST in English 3 Jul 81 p 6]

EXPORTS TO URUGUAY--Because of a new line of credit, South African exporters of capital goods now have a better opportunity to penetrate the attractive, though relatively small, Uruguayan market. This follows an agreement by CGIC to underwrite a \$20-million US line of credit with Banco Central de Uruguay in Montevideo. It is the only CGIC/IDC line of credit now operating and it is the first to be established in US dollars. In terms of the agreement reached between the parties, South African exporters will receive between 85 per cent and 90 per cent (depending on the type of contract) of the value of an approved export contract on delivery through IDC from the proceeds of the line of credit. The balance is to be paid by the buyer from his own resources. In five years, South African exports to Uruguay rose from R224 862 to a record R6,7-million in 1979, according to the Department of Customs and Excise figures. Last year in the 11-month period ending November, exports amounted to R3,4-million, the largest export commodity figure being base metals and products. [Text] [Pretoria SOUTH AFRICAN DIGEST in English 3 Jul 81 p 6]

REF: 4700/247

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCES NEW FOOD, CASH CROP PRODUCER PRICES

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 9 Jul 81 p 1

(Article by Halima Shariff)

(Text) THE Government yesterday announced new producer prices for food and cash crops based on the new pricing mechanism announced by President Nyerere in Kigoma on Tuesday.

Prices of some food and cash crops have risen whereas others have remained at the same level. They take effect today.

Food crops whose prices have gone up include maize, rice, wheat sorghum (*lulu* and *sereni*), cassava, sugar cane and grapes.

Announcing the new prices in Dar es Salaam the Principal Secretary in the Ministry of Agriculture, Ndugu David Masanja, said that maize price would remain the same in Mwanza, Shinyanga, Singida, Mara and Dodoma regions where it will sell at 1/50 per kilogramme.

In the remaining regions including Mpwapwa and Kondoa districts (in Dodoma Region), Kahama (in Shinyanga Region) and Tazara (in Mara Region) the crop would fetch more — selling at 1/75 a kilo.

Paddy would cost 3/00 per kilogramme in Morogoro, Coast, Tanga, Kigoma, Tabora, Mbeva, Mwanza and Shinyanga regions whereas in the remaining regions the price was set at 2/50 against the former prices of 2/30 per kilo, he added.

Ndugu Masanja said wheat prices has gone up by .30 from the old price of 2/20 per

kilo throughout the country.

Sorghum will fetch more in Mwanza, Mara, Shinyanga, Singida, Tabora, Dodoma, Same and Mwanza districts (Kilimanjaro Region). It will sell at 1/60 per kilo, an increase of .60 on the previous price.

In other regions a kilogramme of sorghum will sell at 1/30.

The price of cassava grade one has increased to .90 per kilo in Mwanza, Lindi, Shinyanga, Mara, Mtwara, Coast, Tabora Regions and Biharamulo in Kagera Region. Grade two price in these regions will be .70 instead of .50.

Prices of cassava grades one and two will remain the same at .70 and .50 respectively in the remaining regions.

Grapes with 18 per cent sugar content will now fetch 6/00 per kilo while that of poor quality will be sold at 5/- per kilo — the old price.

A ton of sugar cane from small hold farmers will sell at 137/30 instead of the old price of 106/20 in all regions.

Bullrush millet, peas and fwi (lima beans) prices have remained at 1/50 per kilo. Cow peas will sell at the old price of 2/00 per kilo. The price of beans also remains at 3/50 per kilo.

Ndugu Masanja explained that growers of bullrush millet, peas, fwi and cow peas would be free to sell their crops to either the National Milling Corporation (NMC), CAPEX or to whoever offered a better price.

He said except for castor oil seeds, whose price has remained at 1/70 per kilo the prices of the remaining oil seeds had gone up.

A kilogramme of groundnuts will now sell at 5/80 instead of 4/80; simsim will fetch 5/70 instead of 4/50 per kilo while soya beans price will sell at 3/00 instead of 2/25.

The price of copra is set at 4/20 instead of 3/00 a kilo. Sunflower (black) will sell at 2/90 instead of 2/00, a kilo, jupiter at 2/60 instead of 1/80 a kilo and the other types of sunflower will fetch 2/50 a kilo against the old price of 1/70.

Ndugu Masanja said that cash crops that would fetch more in the coming season were cotton, sisal, coffee (robusta), and cashewnuts (sg) and (ug) grades.

First grade (ar) cotton will now sell at 4/70 a kilo recording a shilling increase while grade two (br) will fetch 2/50 instead of 1/70 per kilogramme.

For the first three grades of tobacco (blue-cured), the price is 20/- per kilo. Otherwise prices of the remaining grades are now 16/- per kilo, an increase of 4/- on the old price.

Fire-cured tobacco will sell at 10/- per kilo for other grades excluding the first whose price is set at 13/- a kilo. The old price was 7/50. Burley tobacco now sells at 10/- instead of 6/- per kilo.

Ndugu Masanja said that basal price will be 378/- per ton (3/78 per kilo) instead of the old price of 330/- per ton.

Effective October this year, Ndugu Masanja said cashewnuts (ag) type would sell at 5/- instead of 3/- per kilo while grade two (ug type) will fetch 3/50 per kilo instead of 2/-.

The prices of coffee, he said, were effective since last month fetching 9/- per kilo for arabica, and 4/75 instead of 4/50 for robusta coffee.

The prices of tea, pyrethrum, cardamom and

cocoa remained the same Ndugu Masanja said.

Tea sells at 1/50 per kilo while the price of a kilogramme of cocoa is 11/-.

A kilogramme of grade one pyrethrum is 13/20, grade two 12/-, grade three — 11/-, grade four — 10/- and grade five 9/- a kilo.

For cardamom the price will be 80/- for a kilogramme of grade one crop. Grades two and three will sell at 70/- and 45/- a kilogramme respectively.

The new pricing mechanism based on the suitability of a particular locality for a specific cereal, has been introduced to encourage the peasants to contribute more fully towards the Nation's food self-sufficiency.

The new prices have been set differently depending on the suitability of an area for a specific crop, contrary to the old system where prices offered to farmers were merely to recompense them for their effort in food crops or for increased costs of production.

MINISTRIES' ESTIMATES DEBATED, APPROVED BY MP'S

Industries Minister's Statements

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 10 Jul 81 p 1

[Article by Mkumbwa Ally]

[Text]

TANZANIA will manufacture 60 per cent of tractor components within the next ten years under a long-term project assisted by a Finnish firm, Valmet, the National Assembly was told in Dar es Salaam yesterday.

The Minister for Industries, Ndugu Basil Mramba, said Valmet experts were in the country for consultations with the government on details of the project, including its location.

He explained that the government would, meanwhile, import only Valmet tractors and assemble them locally but the importation of spare parts for other types of tractors in the country would continue.

The project was, however, received with reservations by the Member of Parliament for Tarime, Ndugu E.O. Ayila, who initially moved that a shilling be withheld from the ministry's estimates but withdrew the move after convincing explanation from Ndugu Mramba and Prime Minister Cleopa Msuya.

According to parliamentary procedure, the estimates would have been held for review if the MP had not finally given in.

Ndugu Ayila had suggested that the Government should manufacture one of the four popular types of tractors in the country (Massey Ferguson, Ford, International Harvester and John Deere) which, he said, had proved durable in most parts of the country.

He added that the project to be run by the State Motor Corporation (SMC) was a duplication of the role played by the Agricultural and Industrial Supplies Company (AISCO), the sole importers and distributors of tractors.

The MP further argued that it was not proper for the country to tie itself to one kind of tractors only. This, he pointed out, might complicate availability of spare parts for other types widely distributed in the country.

"I therefore withhold one shilling from the estimates unless the Government assures that the project is viable and would be beneficial to the country for years to come", he declared.

The motion was supported by the Member of parliament for Rombo, Ndugu Leona Ngilai, who told the House that the project should not be based on the mere fact that Tanzania and Finland were friendly.

He also cautioned against dependence on the one make of tractors, recalling that the government idea to import only Volvo saloon cars had resulted in a loss to the country.

"Where are those volvos today — they are all off the road", he pointed out and added that Valmet tractors were not familiar to Tanzanians.

The Prime Minister told the House that the project would lay a foundation for local manufacture of tractors which would boost the agricultural industry.

He explained that Valmet tractors had been tested and approved by the Arusha-based Tanzania Agricultural Machinery Testing Unit (TAMTU) and that they had been successfully tried at National Agriculture and Food Corporation (NAPCO)

farms

He said firms manufacturing the existing types of tractors in the country had not agreed to undertake such a joint venture with the government under favourable conditions.

Valmet was picked on merit and not because Finland and Tanzania were friendly countries, he added.

The Government will under a similar arrangement start assembling Scania trucks in the country towards the end of the year. Future plans in the motor transport sector include actual manufacture of these trucks, three to seven-tonne vehicles, motorcycles and their spare parts.

The House finally approved intact, 1,280,261,000/- for the ministry's 1981/82 recurrent and development expenditures.

Mineral Minister's Estimates

Dar es Salaam SUNDAY NEWS in English 12 Jul 81 p 1

[Article by Isaac Mruma]

[Text] A SHORT-term plan aimed at exploiting gold, tin, gemstone and mica deposits to solve the country's current economic problems was announced in parliament yesterday.

The plan involves carrying out direct mining activity by utilising handy technology and minimal capital as well as completing ongoing projects that had been long overdue, the Minister for Minerals, Ndugu John Malecela said.

Presenting his ministry's 1981/82 estimates, Ndugu Malecela said assistance would also be extended to small scale miners.

The short-term measure is part of a medium-term and long-term plan to fully exploit deposits ascertained by aerial exploration.

Medium-term plans would concentrate on exploitation of minerals requiring less in-

vestments and simple technology, he said.

For example, Ndugu Malecela told the House, emphasis would be placed on opening gold mines in the Geita, Kahama, Chunya, Mpanda, and Musoma areas. Surveys had shown the presence of gold, he said.

Mines that were closed in the past due to low gold prices in bullion markets would be re-opened, he added.

The Minister stressed that Tanzania's economy could benefit if gold mining was encouraged and accorded due weight.

The Minister pointed out that the price of gold in the bullion markets was high and although gold was found in many areas in the country, only a few deposits had enough gold to warrant the opening of large mines.

Therefore, he said, it was his Ministry's policy to assist

small scale miners and at the same time open mines that would be equipped with smaller plants which could be moved from one mine to another.

Such mines would cost less and would also start production within a shorter period, he explained.

He said the Ministry would open such mines in Chunya, Mpanda, Serengeti and Geita districts. But due to the unfavourable economic situation, the plan would take off with only two mines this year, to be increased whenever feasible.

The mines, to cost a total of 10 million/-, would have capacity for 400 kilogrammes of gold worth 60m/- a year.

The medium-term plans would also emphasise on tin, diamonds and other minerals vital in other sectors of the economy: namely coal, soda ash, kaolin, gypsum and salt.

the minister said.

He explained that projects falling under the long-term plan include those requiring extensive studies, heavy investments and also those consuming more power and which had to be transported by rail.

Projects that the ministry had embarked on in this category are those of iron, production of coal, and soda ash for export, nickel, cobalt, copper and uranium.

Ndugu Malecela told the House that the Buckreef Gold Mine in Geita would start production before the end of this year. The mine would produce 570 kilogrammes of gold worth 100m/- a year.

He said the Ministry would undertake further studies at Chumarchankola area in Nzega District; at the Old Geita Mine area, Mtumbi and Makutanu in Chunya, Bulyankulu in Kahama and if possible start mining at Magamba and D-Reef areas in Mpanda District.

Studies would continue on tin deposits at Ngara and Karagwe districts, he said.

He told the House that further studies to confirm the quantity and quality of pyrite would continue at Samena area in Geita District. Pyrite is used in the manufacture of sulphuric acid.

Ndugu Malecela told the House that his Ministry would continue discussing with Chinese experts on ways of utilising coal deposits at Songwe Kiwira. It is estimated that about 50 million tonnes of coal are deposited there.

The Minister expressed fears that recent discussions with the Chinese experts who studied the Songwe Kiwira deposits indicated that it would be difficult to open a mine at the area because of problems that included presence of underground water at the site.

On gypsum, he said engineering work on an open-pit mine would be undertaken this year as part of

preparations for exploiting the Kilwa gypsum deposits.

On subsidiary companies, Ndugu Malecela said the Williamson Diamonds Mines at Mwadui made surplus of 89,591,170/- last year compared to the target of 63,000,015/-. The company expected to realise a profit of 52m/- this year.

The Tanzania Gemstone Industries sold gemstones worth 4.1m/- last year compared to 1.9m/- realised in 1979, he said. The Tanganyika Meerschaum Corporation made a profit of only 0.5m/- compared with a profit of 0.8m/- made in 1979.

The Nyanza Salt Mines sold 24,205 tons worth 37,241,013/- making a profit of 4.3m/- last year compared to 1.4m/- in 1979. The increase in the profit was attributed to a rise in the price of salt, he said.

The Minister asked the House to approve a total of 113,800,000/- for the Ministry's development expenditure and 27,383,000/- for recurrent expenditure.

Trade Minister's Estimates

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 10 Jul 81 p 1

[Article by Isaac Mruwa]

[Text]

THE Ministry of Trade will put strong accent on promoting export earning products with a view to bringing in the country most needed foreign exchange.

Presenting the 1981/82 estimates in Parliament yesterday, the Minister for Trade, Ndugu Ali Mchumo, said his ministry will be guided by the target of earning at least 6,100m/- set in the National Economic Survival programme.

He pointed out that the largest share of export earnings is expected to come from agricultural produce but in order to fully meet the target, exports from industries would be given equal importance.

If the target is to be met, it is important to implement fully the party and government decision to give export incentives while also stressing belt tightening so that we should be able to export even some of the products required for our own consumption", he said.

In the final analysis, he told the House, much would depend on the efforts of peasants and workers in raising productivity and ensuring quality of goods earmarked for export.

On internal trade, Ndugu Mchumo said great success had been recorded in the implementation of the one-year and-a-half-old internal trade policy despite initial problems.

flexible programme in the initial implementation stages, which will be returning back, he declared.

The Minister said although the target of having village shops throughout the country by December 1980 was not met, the thrust during 1981/82 would be on spreading retail shops in rural areas as well as opening department stores and supermarkets in urban centres.

He said out of the 8,190 registered villages, 4,592 had their own shops — an increase of 5.2 over the number of those with shops prior to the internal trade policy. Some 6,114 villages had shops by then.

Ndugu Mchumo also said there were 4,686 shops in urban areas owned by co-operative groups and Party organs. "This is a great success," he pointed out.

Ndugu Mchumo explained, however, that the unfavourable economic climate, shortage of goods, transport limitations and lack of competent shop personnel hindered the smooth implementation of the policy but efforts would be made to arrest these problems, he added.

The opening of supermarkets in Dar es Salaam Dodoma and Arusha regions, which was to be the first phase of the Board of Internal Trade (BIT) plan, had been held up and would be implemented this financial year, he said.

The BIT had formed a special subsidiary company to handle urban departmental stores and supermarkets. The company, to be known as Bishara Consumer Services Company, would prepare the ground work and embark on implementation. Ndugu Mchumo told the House.

He said the General Foods Company (GEFCO) was readying plans to open a shop in Dar es Salaam to cater exclusively for the diplomatic community.

A wing of the shop would handle business in foreign currency (a foreign exchange shop), he added.

To further promote external trade — Ndugu Mchumo said Tanzania had signed trade pacts with 22 countries. Efforts would be made to sign more agreements with African and neighbouring countries, he added.

The minister said that in

general trade with neighbouring countries had fallen from 100,000 in 1974-75 to 60,000 last year although the volume increased for Uganda and Mozambique.

Trade with Mozambique increased to 142m, last year from 141.5m in 1978.

The trade with Uganda, which was at record low during dictator Idi Amin, rose to 128,000 from 111,200 in 1978.

Ndugu Mchumo said the country would maintain trade agreements and commissions for co-operation with Mozambique, Uganda and Zimbabwe.

A delegation that visited Zimbabwe last August laid a sound foundation for co-operation in the field of trade between the two countries, he pointed out.

The minister told the House that discussions were also underway for possibilities of entering into trade agreements with Angola, Zambia and Zaire and forming commissions for co-operation.

Ndugu Mchumo asked the House to approve the ministry's recurrent estimates of 18,180,000, and development estimates totalling 22,975,000, for the 1981/82 financial year.

Transport Minister's Estimates

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 15 Jul 81 p 1

(Article by Isaac Muma)

Dear

BURUNDI will provide Tanzania with two diesel-run cranes and a generator to improve cargo handling at Kigoma Port, the National Assembly was told yesterday.

The Minister for Communications and Transport, Ndugu Ibrahim Kaduma, said the cranes would be hired by the Tanzania Government from Burundi.

Winding up the debate on his ministry's 1981/82 estimates he presented on Monday afternoon, Ndugu Kaduma said the move was aimed at effectively handling cargo passing through Kigoma Port. The Port had a great shortage of cargo-handling facilities and also faced constant power cuts.

The generator would only be used in the event of power supply cuts, he explained.

Ndugu Kaduma said the Port of Kigoma and its limited facilities accounted for delays in the turn-round of wagons in the Central zone. The turn-round between Dar es Salaam and Kigoma took between 20 and 30 days and it was the ministry's aim to reduce it to at least 10 days.

He said the government had asked the European Economic Community (EEC) for assistance in the form of a loan to finance the project.

The MP was supported during the debate yesterday by Nduku Mboni Chaka (National) who

Ndugu Kaduna assured the House that it was repeatedly stressed to workers that the customer was always right and the

1990-1991

COUNTRY, MOZAMBIQUE TO PRODUCE LIBERATION STRUGGLE FILM

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 11 Jul 81 p 3

(Article by Sanford Ngunilwa)

[Excerpt]

TANZANIA and Mozambique have agreed to join hands in producing "Crossing the River" — a film to depict the Mozambican liberation struggle and Tanzania's contribution.

The agreement was reached in Dar es Salaam recently after talks between Tanzania officials involved in film production and a two-man delegation from the Mozambique National Film Corporation.

The Administrative Manager of the Audio Visual Institute (AVI) in Dar es Salaam, Ndugu Mark Levert, said yesterday that the meeting discussed a number of problems and suggested further areas of co-operation in cinematography.

It was resolved that the script for the film should be

ready by next year so that other areas covering financing, actors and location should take off in two years time.

The meeting further underscored co-operation in a number of other fields including training, exchange of films, experience and co-production.

Ndugu Levert added that the Mozambican delegation, comprising Ndugu Louis Sims and Jose Paffe, had brought to Tanzania five films.

Two documentaries have been given to the Tanzania Film Company and three others to AVI.

He also said that there were plans in future to establish a colour processing plant for which feasibility studies are underway.

DIRECTOR OF IMMIGRATION URGES VIGILANCE

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 15 Jul 81 p 3

[Article by Hamidu Bisanqa]

[Text]

THE Immigration Department will not tolerate carelessness and dishonesty among its officers, the Director of Immigration, Ndugu Raphael Kubaga, warned in Dar es Salaam on Monday.

He was addressing immigration officers at department's headquarters in the wake of a smuggling scandal exposed by the *Daily News* among Somali Airlines passengers, most of whom did not bear valid passes to enter the country.

Expressing deep concern over the laxity by some officers in duties, Ndugu Kubaga also pointed out the recent escape of two Somali nationals from immigration custody after being declared illegal immigrants at the Dar es Salaam International Airport recently as another example.

He said all these incidents attest to the laxity among some officers. "For had you been watchful enough, the

two Somalis could neither have escaped nor those with improper passes could have entered the country", he added.

A fortnight ago the *Daily News* exposed a racket by a Dar es Salaam-Mogadishu bound passengers plane in which items like cardamom, tea, coffee and medicines like penicillin, were being taken out of the country illegally to be sold at exorbitant prices in Somalia.

Reacting to the exposure, last week the immigration department was forced to turn back 48 passengers from the ex-Mogadishu flight and also found out that even those who were already in did not bear proper documents to enter the country.

SUGAR PLANT TO BEGIN TRIAL OPERATIONS IN OCTOBER

DWT on Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 14 Jul 81 p 1

[Text]

THE new 600-million shilling Kagera sugar factory, under construction in Bukoba District, is expected to start trial operation at the end of October this year.

The project manager, Mr N M Parikh, told *Shahar* in Bukoba that 75 per cent of the project had been completed.

He said the trial operation would take about four months before the plant goes into full production. However, the work is behind schedule because the project was supposed to be ready this month.

The project, being undertaken by Messrs Walchand-Nagar Industries of India, had been affected by transportation problems across Lake Victoria. The firm had been forced to rely on road transport which was relatively expensive.

When in full capacity, the plant — the biggest sugar factory in the country — will

produce 250 metric tons of sugar daily.

The production capacity can also be expanded to 3,500 metric tons of crushed sugarcane a day since there is a space for additional machinery.

The fabrication engineer, Mr P P. Shah, pointed out that shortage of diesel for transportation of building materials and food shortage at the site for labourers were the main problems facing the project. Most of workers abandon their jobs without even informing the authority.

The plant has a labour force of about 500 people. Sixteen Tanzanian technicians are also under training in India.

The construction of the plant started in 1978 but stopped because of the Uganda/Tanzania war. Work restarted in October, 1979.

ALGERIAN COMPANY TO START DRILLING ANOTHER WELL ON COAST

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 11 Jul 81 p 1

[Article by Mkumbwa Ally]

[Text] THE Algerian petroleum development company, Sonatrach, will next month start drilling another well on the Tanzanian coast under an agreement signed with the Tanzania Petroleum Development Corporation (TPDC) in Dar es Salaam yesterday.

The TPDC General Manager Ndugu S. Barongo, said the exact location of the well — East-1 — would be determined "soon."

Sonatrach also entered into an initial agreement with TPDC yesterday, under which the Algerian firm would carry out seismic survey on Mafia Island beginning next October.

The Sonatrach Vice-President, Ndugu Nazim Zouduteche, told this newspaper that a conclusive agreement on the project would be made in the next two months.

Both projects will be financed by an \$80million (10 million dollars) Algeria Government loan, whose agreement was signed in Algiers towards the end of last month.

Ndugu Nazim explained that his firm would take 90 days to drill the 4,000 metres deep well. The project would cost about \$6 million (seven million dollars), he added.

He said, however, that the actual costs would be determined by the time spent on

the project. "We base our charges on the number of days on which we work," he explained.

The Sonatrach deputy chief said seismic survey on Mafia Island to determine extension of drilling activities to the coastal area, would take some six months.

The two agreements were signed by Ndugu Nazim for Sonatrach and Ndugu Barongo for TPDC.

This will be the second drilling project by Sonatrach in the country. The Algerian firm drilled another well — SS-6 — on Songo Songo Island under supervision of World Bank experts, but was abandoned due to "technical problems."

Ndugu Nazim explained that basic services on the proposed well including the actual drilling, logging and cementing would be handled by Sonatrach. The remaining aspects of the project would be given to other contractors, he said.

The well would bring to seven the number of drillings

made on the Tanzania coast so far. Work on the sixth well — SS-6 — is under way at Songo Songo Island.

The offshore well is scheduled for completion by the end of this month. The Minister for Water and Energy, Ndugu Al-Nor-Kassum, said in Parliament last week that out of the five wells drilled so far, only one had proved helpful in the search for natural gas.

He told the House that more time would be spent on drilling as this was the best way of determining the quantity and quality of our hydrocarbon reserves.

The Algerian delegation which arrived last Saturday is scheduled to leave today. It includes the Sonatrach Director of Petroleum Works, Ndugu Said Ammi, and Director of Exploitation, Ndugu Pjemel Menli.

Others are Sonatrach Director of Exploration, Ndugu S. Morsli and a Director of an Algerian geophysics company, Ndugu Mohamed Lagha.

PRIME MINISTER MEETING TO DISCUSS TUNDURU'S TEXTILE SHORTAGE

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 15 Jul 81 p 3

[Text]

THE Prime Minister Ndugu Cleopa Msuya, yesterday directed that a meeting to look into textile shortage in Tunduru district be held in the city between the Member of Parliament for Tunduru and Ministry of Trade officials.

The directive was made after the Tunduru MP Ndugu B. Gwaya claimed in the House that there was an acute shortage of textiles in the district.

Ndugu Gwaya said the situation was so pathetic that people "particularly women were unable to attend public functions" because they have no decent clothes.

The MP asked the Minister for Trade to explain the causes for the shortage adding that the textile export quota be suspended and sent to villages instead, if there was not enough materials.

The Minister for Trade Ndugu Ali Mchumo, explained that textile shortage stemmed from the nation's inability to produce enough materials. He said last year for example some 71 million metres were produced and only 15 per cent of the total was exported fetching 117,411,173.

At this point the Prime Minister took the floor saying: "With respect to the Minister's answer, I do not believe that we have reached this point whereby our people

fail to appear in public due to lack of decent clothes."

He said the MP's allegations were very serious and directed that Ministry of Trade officials and the Tunduru MP meet to discuss the issue.

Then Ndugu I. Kaboboye (National) said Members of Parliament report true situation obtaining in their constituencies and wanted to know if the ministry would give Tunduru special attention to solve their problem.

The Minister for Trade said textile shortage in Ruvuma region was basically a result of the long distances from textile mills, the inherent transportation snags, and the mills demand of hard cash from Regional Trading Companies RTCs before textiles delivery.

He said the latter "has been solved" and the RTCs would be getting textiles "on credit".

However, Ndugu Mchumo said his ministry would take up the Tunduru problem.

Earlier Ndugu Mchumo had explained that the country produces 510,000 metres of *khanga*, or 30 per cent of the national requirements. Out of this only 91,500 metres are exported.

He said the lasting solution would be to ensure that mills have enough raw materials, constant supply of water and power.

BRIEFS

MILK PRICE INCREASE--Effective today, consumers will pay an extra shilling for half a litre of milk now selling at 2/60, the Government announced in Dar es Salaam yesterday. The Minister for Livestock Development, Ndugu Herman Kirigini, said the ministry had reviewed the price as an incentive to farmers to turn more to dairy farming. He said farmgate prices would be 3/70 per litre instead of 2/70. The new prices would apply in farms belonging to parastatal organisations, the Government and individuals. Ndugu Kirigini said a livestock farmer would get -/50 more to cover-up for transportation costs when the farmer sent his milk to a factory. The factory gate price was now 4/20 instead of 3/- he added. The ex-factory price, the minister, said was set at 4/85 per litre and the retain price at 5/20 a litre. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 9 Jul 81 p 1]

SUGAR PRICE INCREASE--The government has raised, with immediate effect, the price of sugar from the present 8/50 a kilo to 10/-. A statement released by the Ministry of Agriculture said the new sugar price was inadvertently left out from the list of crop prices announced on Wednesday. The price of sugar will as from now, be 4,750/- per tonne ex-factory instead of the old price of 3,410/-. The Sugar Development Corporation (SUDECO) will sell the same tonne at 9,000/-, instead of the old price of 7,570/-. Other wholesale dealers, the statement said, would sell a tonne of sugar at 9,360/- instead of 7,920/-. Retail price for a tonne of sugar will now be 10,000/- instead of 8,500/-. The statement stressed that the 10/- a kilo retail price applied throughout the country, adding that SUDECO would have to re-emburse the regional trading companies transportation costs. The price will also not be subject to review by Regional Development Directors who, by virtue of their positions, are Assistant Price Commissioners, the statement said. [Excerpt] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 10 Jul 81 p 1]

FINNISH LOAN--Tanzania is to get a loan of 50m/- from Finland, The Ministry of Finance announced in Dar es Salaam. Eighty per cent of the credit will be used to finance imports of capital goods from Finland, and the rest will cover non-Finnish costs arising from projects for which contracts on export of goods and services from Finland have been concluded, Shihata reported. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 9 Jul 81 p 1]

BRIEFS

EX-AMIN SOLDIERS RELEASED--One thousand four hundred and twenty former Amin soldiers have been released from detention at Luzira Prison. Addressing them, the minister of internal affairs, Dr Luvuliza-Kitama, said their release was in implementation of an amnesty declared by President Obote in May at Bushenyi, where he announced that 3000 prisoners were to be released. Dr Kirunda told the ex-soldiers that life is now different in Uganda for there is no magendo [illicit trade] and the ministers are not issuing chits to individuals to obtain goods like during Amin's time. He said the present government did not belong to Obote but to the people. He said Amin depended on the army but the present government depends on millions of Ugandans, law-abiding and productive citizens because in Uganda production is the order (of the day). The minister said that although some of them were beneficiaries of Amin's regime, it was in the interests of some of them to be held [words indistinct] for peoples justice applied to them. Some of them, he said, violated human rights and have appeared in court. Their release, he said, was after careful consideration. The minister said the liberation war was intended to establish a peaceful society and Uganda national liberation army soldiers respect civilians [words indistinct]. [Excerpt] [EA252357 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 25 Jul 81]

ODA AID--Six tractors bought with money contributed by the people of East Germany to assist the people of Uganda in the task of reconstruction have been officially handed to the minister of agriculture, Mr Sam Mugwisa, by the East German ambassador to Uganda, Dr Gerhard Launicke. The minister assured the envoy that the good relationship which exists between Uganda and East Germany is built on a strong foundation. He paid tribute to the people of East Germany for having come to help Uganda at this time of need. Ambassador Launicke said his country and government are ready to assist Uganda in fields like transport, education, mass media and agriculture. [EA210110 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 20 Jul 81]

REF 4700/238

MINISTER GOMA URGES STRENGTHENED AFRO-ARAB COOPERATION

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 18 Jul 81 p 1

[Excerpt]

AFRO-ARAB countries must strengthen their co-operation if they are to fight the new international economic order successfully, Foreign Affairs Minister Professor Lameck Goma has urged.

He said these countries had abundant riches which could be used to fight the imbalance of world economies which was posing a threat to international peace.

Speaking at a dinner, marking the 13th anniversary of the 17th revolution of Iraq at a Lusaka hotel on Thursday night, Prof Goma said the present international economic situation was causing problems for developing countries.

Developing countries should ensure that they were gaining from their abundant natural resources over which they currently did not have much say.

"As we struggle against the

international economic order, peace is vital in Southern Africa and the Middle East. We should work for peace everywhere".

Prof Goma noted that Zambia and Iraq lived in troubled areas of the world. SWAPO, the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) and the African National Congress of South Africa (ANC) must be given support to defeat the enemy.

Zambia and Iraq had taken "courageous" and "unequivocal" stand on justice, human rights and freedom and could go a long way to pressurise oppressive minority rulers to give up

CSO: 4700/237

LABOR MINISTER SAYS NATION FACES SERIOUS UNEMPLOYMENT CRISIS

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 17 Jul 81 p 1

[Text]

ZAMBIA faces a serious crisis of unemployment which has not only resulted in a costly waste of manpower but poses a threat to national unity, a minister of state said yesterday.

Minister of State for Labour and Social Services, Mr John Chafwa, said that because of economic constraints, more companies were going to declare a large number of workers redundant.

Mr Chafwa admitted that the Zambian worker was still in a weak position where even if he was skilled, he needed the job more than the employer needed his services.

The Minister of State made his remarks when he addressed the annual general meeting of the Credit Union and Savings Association (CUSA) of Zambia at the University of Zambia's main campus in Lusaka.

He told the meeting that the Zambian economy was still undergoing a serious crisis and this had led to unemployment and the scarcity of essential commodities.

The problem was going to be compounded by more redundancies which had been caused by lack of foreign exchange for the

importation of raw materials.

"In the meantime, we are faced with a large number of school-leavers, technologists, university graduates and craftsmen who are unable to find employment in the country," he added.

Mr Chafwa, who said being at the heat of labour problems exposed him to the hardships of workers, declared that the current unemployment trends were a waste of manpower which had been educated and trained since independence. Above all, it now posed a threat to national unity.

The minister of state also submitted that those who were lucky to be in jobs were in a weaker position where their resources were slender.

He pointed out that even when a skilled worker looked for a job, it was not so much the wage that he looked at but simply to secure employment as quickly as possible.

Mr Chafwa said even though workers earned more than two decades ago, many of them failed to make ends meet between pay day to the next.

"This is partly because the borderline between

what constituted a necessity to save, is no longer different from what was termed a luxury then."

He added: "It is not even easy to tell the difference between the cost of living and the standard of living."

The minister said for many people, the cost of living was no longer a mere expenditure on the essential of food housing, clothing, health and education facilities.

The cost of living now constituted a lot more and for some workers the cost of maintaining a car or bicycle in sound condition was part of keeping their jobs.

"On the other hand, for one to successfully marry and retain a suitable wife, he must be able to furnish his house with the most modern domestic appliances," Mr Chafwa said.

He said in view of this, there was a strong case for stimulating more voluntary savings by workers by such organisations as CUSA.

But he pointed out that this would only be successful if these schemes were closely tied up with self-financing of new economic enterprises.

LABOR UNREST GROWING, ZCTU, MUZ LEADERS TO TALK WITH UNIP

Operations at Rokana Paralysed

Lusaka TIME 2 ZAMBIA in English 20 Jul 81 p 1

[Text]

THE Zambia Congress of Trade Unions and Mineworkers Union of Zambia leaders have been summoned to Lusaka for talks with senior members of the Party today in the wake of growing labour unrest in the country.

ZCTU general secretary Mr Newstead Zimba left Kitwe for Lusaka after lunch and so did MUZ chairman Mr David Mwila. His deputy Mr Timothy Walamba who stays in Chililabombwe was on his way to join other unionists in Kitwe for the journey to the capital yesterday afternoon.

Other labour leaders in the delegation to Lusaka are Nkana MUZ branch chairman Mr Moses Bwalya and those already in Lusaka are MUZ general secretary Mr Rabson Nsangwe, his deputy Mr Anderson Chungu, treasurer Mr Peter Chilindi and trustees Mr Jackson Kaoma and Mr Wesley Chibuye.

Meanwhile, at Mufulira division were rowdy strikers broke windows at the refinery and other offices, heavily armed paramilitary police contingents kept guard

the plant area was deserted and the paramilitary men were not allowing anybody to

go in. (See picture next page). The miners in Mufulira joined the walkout which started at Rokana.

Rokana is bearing the blunt of the strike which started on Friday with 13,000 men out.

At Zabwe strikers declared a vote of no confidence in the MUZ leadership and at Chingola, the open pit was deserted but the shafts reported a turnout of 300 out of 800 workers for the shift. Konkola

scene of a week-long mealie meal walkout recorded a full turnout. But Luanshya workers are all on strike.

The strikers include technicians, artisans and graduates who have vowed not to resume work until their demands were met.

he miners are demanding equal pay for equal work with

expatriates and they have rejected the recently announced 10.6 per cent salary increases.

The announced salary increases were part of the 1979 collective agreement clinched by MUZ to be effected on August 1.

Mr Mwila confirmed that the union and the mine management had not reached agreement on the latest demands.

The present strike started last Friday when the Minister of Labour and Social Services Mr Basil Kabwe tried to address Rokana division workers.

Mr Kabwe's official car and that of Kitwe governor Mr Joseph Musonda were damaged by riotous miners at Rokana cinema hall where the meeting was to take place.

And yesterday an expatriate at the division was reported to have been whipped by angry Zambian pickets who went to check on their counterparts who had secretly reported for work.

The expatriate is understood to have been saved by senior Zambian miners.

their vote of no confidence in MUZ Broken Hill Division workers accused the union leaders of being sell-outs.

They expressed surprise that Mr Mwila could have said the mining companies had agreed to redress their grievances with effect from next month.

Mr Mwila issued that statement on behalf of the mines knowing as that what would happen in August I was to award salaries negotiated for in 1979 if not to bring salaries of local Zambian staff to the level of those of expatriates, they said.

We feel our leaders have been turned into stooges and are now playing to the tune of

expatriate managers," they said in a strongly-worded statement issued to the Times yesterday.

Intelligent

The MUZ leadership had become "toothless and time has come to replace them."

They vowed not to return to work until their petition of last month in which they outlined their demands was followed "to the letter." "We feel our leaders have let us down. They think we are not intelligent enough to understand their tactics."

"The Government has been very vocal about the unfair treatment of blacks in South Africa while doing very little about similar things happen-

ing to Zambians in the mining industry," said a telecommunications technician, Mr Enock Mwambanabantu.

"Expatriate houses are fully furnished while a Zambian technician has to use a brazier and charcoal. How can such a person work happily?" he said.

In Lusaka the Government is reported to have had behind-the-scenes discussions aimed at ending the present miners' strike which has threatened the country's economy.

Although the talks could not be confirmed, Government sources reported in Lusaka yesterday that they had been necessitated by the serious situation which has paralysed operations at Rokana.

Mwila Asks Strikers to Return

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 20 Jul 81 p 1

[Excerpt]

AS NEARLY ALL mining operations in the country ground to a halt, Mineworkers' Union of Zambia (MUZ) chairman, David Mwila yesterday pleaded with striking miners to return to work.

Mr Mwila said in Kitwe that if the strike continued, it would paralyse current negotiations between the Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines (NCCM) and Roan Consolidated Mines (RCM) managements and the union for new salaries for miners.

He explained that the 10.6 per cent increments announced by the managements, was merely an annual salary increment which was clinched in 1979.

He said the miners should "disregard" the figures which were announced on Friday by the managements, because mine employees would have got the 10.6 per cent increment without the union negotiating for it.

What the union was negotiating for, he added, were salary adjustments for miners who were at present not being paid as much as they should.

It was in view of this that the

union was asking all those who were on strike to go back to work as their grievances were being looked into.

"I would like to appeal to them (miners) to return to work. They should disregard those figures that were announced on Friday because they were negotiated for in 1979," Mr Mwila said.

The mine managements announced on Friday that employees would get salary increases of up to 10.6 per cent with effect from August 1.

Earlier in the day, technicians and artisans at NCCM's Rokana Mine in Kitwe, went on strike demanding to be told how much they would get when the new salaries were effected.

About 1,000 miners walked

out of a meeting addressed by Minister of Labour and Social Services, Mr Basil Kabwe and damaged his official car.

They also went round the General Offices chasing other employees who were still on duty out of the buildings.

Since then the strike has spread to Chingola, Chililabombwe, Mufulira, Luanshya and Kabwe where thousands of technicians have also downed tools to back demands for "equal pay for equal work" with expatriates.

At Rokana, the shafts and plant area were still deserted yesterday although an NCCM spokesman said a few essential workers had reported for work.

The spokesman explained that in Chingola, the picture was a bit brighter in that only 300 out of a total of 800 miners in the afternoon and night shifts failed to turn up on Saturday.

Meanwhile, ZANA reports that a handful of miners reported for work in Mufulira Division of yesterday morning.

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 18 Jul 81 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text] IS this supposed to be the winter of discontent for our miners? Dust has hardly settled over the last riotous strikes at Konkola which spread to other mining towns. Now we are faced with another riotous strike at the Rokana division of NCCM which has brought operations to a standstill.

With the industrial unrest of January still fresh in every Zambian's mind, we wonder what this chain of events is all about.

If we are to believe the grapevine, the whole scenario of strikes and stoppages, especially on the mines, seem to be a well-orchestrated campaign to destabilise the nation.

On January 17, the miners went on strike demanding the reinstatement of 17 labour leaders who had been expelled from UNIP. This was done at a political cost to the Party. Still rumblings were heard on the Copperbelt.

Then came the mealie meal saga in which people were injured or arrested and property

damaged — all because of a misunderstanding of the credit facilities — a question of looking a gift horse in the mouth. Even MUZ leaders were stoned.

Now Labour Minister Mr Kabwe is mobbed at Rokana and his official car wrecked. What is all this leading to? Why the violence syndrome now creeping in?

The mine managements claim to have good relations with the MUZ. That could be true since no disputes have been declared. After all, RCM and NCCM are to splash K20.3 million this year on salary increases for MUZ members with the total agreement of the union.

It would seem however that the MUZ leadership has lost control of its members to some unknown forces using rumour and mob psychology to incite the miners. If not why are they striking over issues on which the MUZ has agreed upon with the managements?

The graduates, technicians and artisans grip-

ping now based their complaints on a rumour that expatriate and senior staff had received a 50 per cent salary increase. The truth is that they got only five per cent and MUZ knew this.

Graduates receive a special bonus in addition to the inducement allowances which are now under review. They will also benefit from the new rises. They know this too.

Some mysterious political forces must be at play. It is no coincidence that the latest strike was scheduled for July 17. It is understood that it is meant to mark January 17 and the 17 expelled labour leaders — a commemoration of half a year of industrial unrest and rule by strikes.

If MUZ is failing to control its members, it should come out in the open so that an urgent and permanent solution to end this vicious circle is found. This should be the nation's number one priority before the situation gets out of hand.

Strike of Zamhori Workers

LUSAKA TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 17 Jul 81 p 1

(REUTERS) THOUSANDS of Kwacha worth of vegetables and other farm produce went bad when Zamhori workers in Lusaka Province went on strike yesterday.

The strikers went on strike in protest against a decision by management to keep them in the dark over reports that there would be mass redundancies as the company was being reorganised.

The entire management staff deserted the offices in the second-class trading area while workers' representatives were locked in talks with director of the Industrial Participatory Democracy Mr Alexander Kwikaba in an attempt to end the strike.

Mr Kwikaba promised the works council and Party committee officials he would give them a definite answer on the workers' fate after consulting Cabinet Office, Zimco and Zamhori managements.

According to the reorganisation plans, Zamhori will no longer fall under the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Development but would be

transferred to NIBC where only about 40 workers would be absorbed.

In a letter to the affected workers, company marketing manager and acting personnel manager Mr Anananga Imwiko regretted that due to the reorganisation which had been necessitated by operational and financial problems they had been declared redundant.

He promised to pay them all the redundancy benefits and that they would be allowed to retain company houses for three weeks on free rent while they were looking for alternative accommodation.

"We regret the inconveniences caused to you by this sudden loss of employment and wish you success in your future endeavours."

The workers who paralysed all Zamhori depots in Lusaka demanded the removal of general manager Mr Alfred

Shawa, Mr Imwiko and chief accountant Mr K. Parameswaran whom they accused of undermining their future.

They claimed that already 104 workers had been laid off between October and December last year while the rest had not been paid annual increments since Zamhori ceased to be part of Namboard about three years ago.

The workers said they first heard of the proposed reorganisation of the company last April. The move prompted them to send their representatives to meet Minister of Agriculture and Water Development Mr Unia Mwila to discuss their future.

Down tools

Mr Mwila was said to have dismissed rumours that there would be mass redundancies after the exercise which was aimed at making Zamhori viable.

They would down tools.

GOVERNMENT WORKING OUT GUARANTEE PLAN TO AID SMALL BORROWERS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 20 Jul 81 p 1

[Text]

THE Government is working out a guarantee scheme in conjunction with financial institutions to solve problems faced by small borrowers.

Minister of Finance Mr Kebby Musokotwane said in Lusaka yesterday plans were in an advanced stage and consultations were conducted with commercial banks and other lending institutions.

Discussions have been held with the Bank of Zambia, Development Bank of Zambia, Zambia State Insurance Corporation, Zambia National Building Society and all commercial banks on the planned scheme.

"We have had three consultations and I cannot tell when these will be through," he said.

The minister stressed that the Government wanted to see how the guarantee system worked in other countries like Japan and India "as we cannot work blindly."

"We have the necessary papers and the Indian example is being scrutinised. We have to see its weakness and we cannot transplant the idea just like that," he said.

The Government wanted to see how a Zambian guarantee scheme worked under Zambian circumstances.

"We do not want to rush when we can learn from other

people's successes or mistakes."

Relevant people and institutions will be involved in deciding the final shape of the guarantee scheme.

The minister was commenting on a suggestion by Zambia National Building Society (ZNBS) managing director Mr Simon Mwewa that a loans guarantee company under the Ministry of Finance should be formed to handle borrowing for poor people to break the vicious cycle of poverty.

Mr Mwewa said this in a paper he presented to the recent annual general meeting of the Credit Union and Savings Association of Zambia (CUSA).

MUNDIA ON REAGAN ADMINISTRATION, REFUGEES

LUSAKA SUNDAY TIMES in English 19 Jul 81 p 1

[Excerpt]

THE situation in Southern Africa is likely to worsen because of the stand taken by the new American government, Prime Minister Mundia warned yesterday.

This could lead to more refugees pouring into Zambia from the neighbouring countries.

Mr Mundia was speaking when visiting Geneva-based chief of Southern Africa section of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees Mr David Lambo called on him.

The Reagan administration, he said, appeared to support racist South Africa and those organisations which were opposed to the governments of the Frontline states.

On the K1 million 1981-82 allocation by the UNHCR towards refugees in Zambia, Mr Mundia said the figures should be reviewed as the money was inadequate.

He asked Mr Lambo to establish productive projects in refugee camps because such schemes went a long way in ensuring food production.

NORWEGIAN DIRECTOR OF SOIL PROJECT

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 20 Jul 81 p 1

(Text)

ZAMBIA could save her foreign exchange by reducing the use of fertiliser and herbicides, a Norwegian agricultural economist who is here to spearhead a soil research programme in high rainfall areas for accelerated food production, has said.

Dr Henning Svada, 50, said non-tillage of land where soil was left undisturbed after planting seeds, was also a new aspect which could be introduced to Zambian agriculture.

These were crucial aspects of agriculture which he found being put into use while at the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA) in Nigeria.

Dr Svada, a scientist and lecturer in crops at the University of Norway, is here on a one-year contract with the Norwegian Agency for International Development (NORAD) as project manager for the soil research programme in high rainfall areas launched by the Government last May.

The Nigerian experience was aimed at using little fertiliser and herbicides while using minor plants to nourish and protect the major crop in plant.

He supported the system because from the economic point of view, it would mean alleviating the fear among farmers of being forced out of production due to the ever rising prices of fertilisers, herbicides and other agricultural prerequisites.

On the new programme, Dr Svada said he regarded it as an important one because it would put more land under cultivation.

Although soil productivity programme would be started in the Northern and Northern Western provinces, however, it was expected that it would eventually be spread to other parts of the country.

At the time of announcing the programme during a signing ceremony of about K500,000 soil research agreement between Zambia and Norway, Minister of State for Finance Mr James Kulala said any kind of soil could be put to use with modern scientific technology.

IMF CONDITIONS IMPOSED ON GOVERNMENT BY IMF UNANNOUNCED

Conflicting Views of Conditions

Lusaka SUNDAY TIMES in English 19 Jul 81 p 1

[Excerpt] THE demands of the International Monetary Fund loan to Zambia coupled with declining economies in other parts of the world will bring social problems to Zambia, says a group of experts.

Social welfare consultants commissioned by the Government through the community welfare department to look into social and family planning problems in Zambia say the country will be required to implement policies which will worsen the standards of living.

The K800 million IMF loan to Zambia announced in May carries with it harsh conditions to limit Government expenditure and reduce subsidies on essential commodities such as mealie meal, sugar, milk and other food products.

Estimates of expenditure for 1981 show subsidies to organisations such as the Rural Development Corporation and Namboard have been reduced by more than K84 million a year from K208.5 million in 1980 to K124 million this year.

The IMF deal was followed by price hikes on essentials with the Ministry of Finance having given its tacit approval to parastatal companies to charge what in IMF parlance is regarded as "economic prices."

But the Minister of Finance Mr. Kebby Musokotwane maintained at the weekend that the IMF conditions were so favourable that some countries, including Britain, were surprised.

The deal does not require devaluation of the Kwacha or any wage freeze, he said. But the Government and parastatal firms are restricted on the amounts of money they can borrow from the central bank.

Mr Musokotwane said the removal of subsidies would enable parastatals to charge "economic prices" for their products.

Seven days ago milk prices went up by 50 per cent. It is anticipated other price increases are on the cards and are being worked out by parastatal companies.

Referring to the IMF loan the report recently published by the Zambia Council for Social Development (ZCSD) notes:

"These conditions will impose definite economic constraints on programmes which rely heavily on Government support and on imported materials."

The report adds that in such "difficult" conditions it will be necessary for careful planning and use of both financial and material as well as human resources to try and improve the living condition of the masses.

The report was compiled by the council for several social organisations which are either partly financed by the Government or receive grants from foreign organisations.

Minister of Labour and Social Services Mr. Bas Kabwe declined to comment on the effects of the IMF conditions on industrial relations in the country.

Since the announcement of the IMF loan there has been no forthright pronouncement on some of the conditions imposed on the Government by the IMF.

The IMF conditions to Zambia should be surprising, good against a background of other countries' experience with similar conditions, the report concludes.

"Lack of Information" Rapped

Lusaka SUNDAY TIMES in English 19 Jul 81 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text]

THE dearth of accurate information on such crucial issues as the IMF conditions for the K800 million loan and the unemployment situation only serve to add to a confused situation which enemies of this nation are likely to exploit through rumour-mongering.

It is not enough for a finance minister to boast that we got favourable conditions without elaborating. The truth is that the IMF never has favourable conditions for the debtor and that is an open secret worldwide.

District governor for National Guidance Mr Davies Shangala gives an alarmist figure of 4.2 million people unemployed. He can be forgiven for there is no public accurate data. But the unemployment situation is very serious indeed.

These two issues are very important and the nation needs to know the truth.

According to the report by the social welfare consultant commissioned by the Government, the IMF loan will contribute to social problems in this nation. The constantly increasing cost of living bears testimony to this following the removal of subsidies.

The Zambia Federation of Employers reports that the current wave of industrial unrest is related to the cost of living issue. In addition, job opportunities have remained stagnant for the past six years.

All this creates socio-political and economic problems in the nation as evidenced by current strikes. But these cannot be solved by sugaring the IMF pill or a blackout of the real unemployment situation.

It is time that the nation was told the truth. This way, maybe we could defuse the explosive situation now feeding on ignorance and rumours because of lack of information.

CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE RELEASES POPULATION STATISTICS

LUSAKA TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 19 Jul 81 p 7

(EXCERPT) THOUSANDS of Zambians continue to migrate to urban areas apparently because of lack of development in the rural areas, according to information at the Central Statistical Office in Lusaka.

The statistics show that by the end of last year almost half of the 5.7 million Zambians were living in towns, compared to only 20.5 per cent at the time of independence.

The preliminary report of the 1980 census of population and housing notes that the rural exodus could have been higher if the Government had not decentralised some industries.

But the drift to towns continued because of the stagnation in the industrial development particularly in the latter half of the seventies.

According to statistics from the World Bank Housing Project Unit, Zambia is the most urbanised country in Africa apart from South Africa.

Income

The latest Central Statistical report says 43 per cent of the

people now live in the urban areas. Whereas the population has shot up in the Copperbelt and Lusaka provinces, "the proportion declined in all other provinces since 1969."

Between 1969 and last year the country's population grew from 4.05 to 5.7 million — an increase of 40 per cent.

In absolute terms, the urban population according to the 1980 census stood at 2,440,419 recording a growth rate of 5.7 per cent per year for the period 1969-80, whereas the rural population increased annually by only 1.1 per cent during the same period," the report says.

But the report maintains that the population of Zambia is not only growing fast, but the rate of growth is also accelerating.

"This growth of population is not due to any sudden increase in the birth rate, nor is it due to a massive immigration from neighbouring countries, but due to a continuous decline in the death rate."

At provincial level records

show that the largest increase in population is on the Copperbelt with 433,000 followed by Lusaka 340,000, Southern 190,000 and Central 155,000.

Population

North-Western, Luapula and Western provinces showed a minimum increase in population which ranged between 70,000 and 78,000 in the 1969-80 period.

And about four million people are without any form of income, governor in the Ministry of National Guidance Mr Davis Shangala has said.

Addressing teachers at Chamba Valley Primary School, Mr Shangala said of the 5.7 million people, only half a million earned a meaningful income through salaries or self-employment, while another half million struggled and lived on hand-to-mouth basis.

"The remaining 4.2 million people do not earn any income."

He noted that some people had good education.

ELECTRIFICATION OF LUWINGU

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 20 Jul 81 p 2

[Excerpt]

ZAMBIA Electricity Supply Corporation has now introduced electric power to Luwingu under the rural electrification programme.

District governor Mr Ndembera Daka announced at the weekend that some consumers whose premises were designed to have electricity would have power connected during this week.

"This is a very bright and happy weekend for the people of Luwingu because ZESCO people have at last completed the necessary work to bring electricity to this place, a development which many residents have been waiting for", Mr Daka said.

The achievement would go a long way in the Party and its Government efforts to develop the area in many other fields since electricity was important in general development.

ZESCO divisional manager, distribution and supply divi-

sion (North) Mr Sitwala Mundia, confirmed in Ndola that the corporation had been working on the Luwingu project for the past few years and had now completed the job.

True

"It is true that electricity is now available at Luwingu. We have been working on the Luwingu mains substation which after completion makes it possible for the electrification of that place."

Mr Mundia said a 66 kV steel power line had been in existence for the past few years running from Kasama to Luwingu through Musonda Falls to Kawambwa and Mporokoso.

But the line to Luwingu could not be completed earlier because of problems involving step-down equipment which were finally installed two months ago.

NKOMO STRESSES NEED TO CONTROL GUERRILLAS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 24 Jul 81 p 1

(Text) Former ZIPRA and SANLA guerillas and the people who control them want to see the country remain peaceful, the Minister without Portfolio, Dr Joshua Nkomo, said yesterday.

He said that except for "a few selfish, weapon-wielding dissidents who go around robbing people" the security situation to Zimbabwe had improved.

Speaking at a luncheon with members of the National Insurance Underwriters Association of Zimbabwe, Dr Nkomo warned that the nation had to find ways of resolving the problem of young unemployed people.

He said the Government was playing its part in planning to resolve this crisis.

Dr Nkomo added that thousands of young people who fought in the liberation struggle had to be rehabilitated. "It is the duty of all of us to defeat this dangerous situation," he said.

While encouraging black advancement, Dr Nkomo condemned nepotism in Government circles, saying the "monster" should be fought.

He discouraged the underwriters from falling into the same trap and advised that they recommend "the best man for the job rather than consider their friends first".

He added that regionalism could also be a disastrous trend in any country and called on all to exclude tribalistic language criteria on choosing people for jobs.

Tackling the question of reconciliation, Dr Nkomo told the meeting its success depended on all individuals and organisations in the country.

"At no time did the liberation movements set out to fight against white people, but rather against the principles of previous governments which happened to be white," he said.

PRIME MINISTER: 'WE CAN BAN RF'

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 24 Jul 81 p 1

[Text]

THE Prime Minister, Mr. Mugabe, yesterday warned the Republican Front that the Government had the power to ban it—but added that his administration would not use the same tactics used by the RF to stifle black nationalist parties when it was in power.

In a scathing reply in the House of Assembly to RF criticism of his commitment to eventual attainment of a one-party state, Mr. Mugabe said that banning the RF would give it prominence and enable it to "pretend to be a democratic institution".

The Prime Minister, in a wide-ranging speech at the end of a month's hiatus on the President's speech, vigorously defended his Government's performance in the past year.

Speaking in his capacity as Prime Minister and as holder of the Defence and Public Service portfolios, he gave clear outlines of his service, staffing policy and strategy and listed the RF's "first principles" of "pretending to be a democratic institution".

Mr. Mugabe said that if the RF's "pretending to be a democratic institution" was to be a success, it must

effective criteria for appointments to senior civil service posts would be found.

In implementing the Presidential directive on redressing the racial imbalance in the public service, there had been "very few" cases of whites being replaced and only one case in which a post had been abolished.

Nepotism

He stressed that his stand against the "petty loyalties of tribalism, regionalism and nepotism was clear and unequivocal."

To criticisms that people in the public service had been appointed through tribalism or nepotism, Mr. Mugabe said he would like MPs to give specific details, lest their contributions in the House become an exercise in promoting their own tribalism or nepotism.

The Prime Minister criticised leaders and MPs who, he said, had not learnt to work for unity. He reminded them that it was the duty of all to work tirelessly to build a united Zimbabwe. This duty he added, also fell on RF members.

Even when during elections they considered crucial, RF members should refrain from preaching racism.

Mr. Mugabe then dealt with a statement by Mr. Dennis Divaris, MP, Kwekwe, that a "one-party state" was not the only

form of the one-party state and could turn the Government into a "dictatorship".

That coming from a RF, he asked.

"The Republican Front is the descendant of the Rhodesian Front which was a racist front, and its history is well known not just to this House but also to the people of Zimbabwe as a whole."

"He (Mr. Divaris) is averse to a one-party state. What sort of rule have we had in this country from 1980 to 1980? Specifically from 1981 to the end of 1980?" he asked.

He wished to remind Mr. Divaris of his own history, "rule so that 'today' you point a finger at us, there are three fingers pointing back".

Applause

To applause from the Government benches, Mr. Mugabe said there was nothing to prevent the Government from banning the RF, and adding that the RF had used against the Government "the same tactics which it was in power".

Mr. Mugabe said the RF would give a "pretend to be a democratic institution" and it would be a failure.

The RF's "pretending to be a democratic institution" was a failure, he said, and it was the duty of all to work for unity.

lated. "We are still committed to the principle of a one-party state, but will not bring it about until the people of Zimbabwe desire it. The time will come when we can address ourselves to that question much more fully."

Turning to defence matters, Mr Mugabe told the House that about 38 000 former guerrillas had now been integrated into the national army, which would be 61 000 strong when the integration process was completed.

Reporting "tremendous strides" in the integration exercise, he said that 3 000 former combatants in ZANLA and ZIPRA were presently under training before joining the Zimbabwe National Army.

Another [word indistinct] were awaiting [words indistinct] in the assembly area for repatriation to Zimbabwe, he added.

In reply to a plea from Bishop Josiah Dube

for more police training, Mr Mugabe said that the first expansion of the defence forces, army units had been deployed to some areas in Rhodesia.

There were now "many" places along the border where military units were deployed.

He shared the concern expressed by MPs about the increasing number of accidents involving army vehicles. Explaining that there was an increase in the usage of army vehicles, he pointed out the need for "more rigid control over usage" by the military police and more effective vehicle maintenance.

He predicted a decline in the number of accidents involving the Army because of the measures which he said had been introduced to stem the current high incidence.

On the mine-lifting programme which some MPs said was moving slowly, he said there was a massive programme being taken with limited military personnel and was being conducted on a part-time basis.

MINISTER PLEDGES TO HONOR COMMITMENTS TO HE. LIBERATION EFFORTS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 24 Jul 81 p 11

[Text]

ZIMBABWE had moral commitments to help liberation movements fighting to end racism and apartheid in Namibia and South Africa, the Minister of Foreign Affairs Dr Wilson Mangwende, told the Assembly.

"We have pledged our full support as a frontline state to SWAPO and the PAC and ANC and shall give every assistance possible within the context of the OAU, to the Non-Aligned Movement and the United Nations until the inhuman apartheid system is overthrown," he said.

Speaking during the resumed debate on the Presidential speech, Dr Mangwende said the apartheid regime was feeling increasingly insecure in the face of united international opposition and the growing unrest of its "oppressed Black majority

As a result it was likely to undertake "raids and futile measures", such as the raids into neighbouring countries, said Dr Mangwende.

All the frontline states should co-operate in the possible way to present a united front against the "threat of South African aggression and destabilisation".

Namibia's liberation was the burning issue for Africa at present, he said. Zimbabwe recognised SWAPO as the only authentic representative of the Namibian people and would never accept an internal settlement like the "infamous Smith-Masorens deal".

Dr Mangwende said that Zimbabwe already had full diplomatic relations in March 1979 with Salisam, Addis Ababa, Lusaka, Brussels, Stockholm, London, Washington and New York.

GOVERNMENT PROMISES TO BACK FARMERS' COOPERATIVES

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 24 Jul 81 p 11

[Text]

PEASANT farmers who form co-operatives will get land, finance, expert assistance and full government backing — but they must initiate the projects themselves, the Deputy Minister of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development, Mr Mwenje Mahachi said yesterday.

Opening the annual Homhwe Magondi Agricultural Show in Sinola, Mr Mahachi said last season's bumper crop could be doubled this season with better organisation through the formation of co-operatives.

However, they "should not be imposed from the top, but initiated from the grassroots — only then can they succeed," he said.

Once co-operatives had been formed, the Government would provide land, the Agricultural Finance Corporation money for development, and Devag, Comex and the Grain

Marketing Board expert assistance.

The Agricultural Research Department at the University of Zimbabwe would be directed to switch its efforts from commercial farming to solving the problems of peasant farmers.

The Government will also help peasants to market all their products, including perishable ones such as vegetables, and protect them from exploitation by middlemen.

Mr Mahachi told the farmers that there were no lucky charms or "gona" which would produce good crops.

"The 'gona' for more crops is hard work and intelligence, using modern methods: applying the right fertilizer, the right seed variety, planting, weeding and harvesting at the right time."

"If you want to make it, come to the University of Sinola and you will get the best gona."

LSC: 4700/234

MASSIVE HEALTH DRIVE PLANNED FOR RURAL AREAS

SALISBURY THE HERALD in English 24 Jul 81 p 11

[Text]

THE Ministry of Health planned to construct 100 rural health centres over the entire country during 1981-82, another 116 in 1982-83 and 100 more in 1983-84, the Minister of Health, Dr Herbert Ushewokunze, said.

Dr Ushewokunze said that in the past little had been done to provide rural health care for most of the country. During the course of the debate on the President's speech he said "It is our intention to deploy our doctors and other health cadres to districts throughout the country to correct the imbalances of the past as soon as possible."

The minister said that in 55 districts there were only 25 district hospitals and only 16 doctors for them. Of the 300 doctors in private practice throughout the country three-quarters of them were either in Salisbury or Bulawayo.

This illustrates the problem of maldistribution of health personnel and of health care resources generally against which my ministry is struggling," he said.

In support of our primary health care policy we intend that there will be two to three doctors in each district. This means that we are looking for a total of 110 to 120 district doctors."

Funds for this purpose had been received but there was difficulty in recruiting personnel. "In

of urban private and central hospital practices".

Dr Ushewokunze also denied the accusation that the recent drug shortage in the country was due entirely to the introduction of free health services. "The partially free health services only aggravated, rather than caused the hardships of drug supplies in the country."

"The increased attendance at hospitals and clinics more than doubled after September 1980, but we did set aside enough funds to meet the expected increased demand. Various factors came in to play and limited our ability to cope with the many problems, but the situation has now stabilised."

The minister outlined some of the factors which had contributed to the shortage.

He said that in 1975 the Government Medical Stores had been instructed to reduce its operating capital "because most of the money was going to sustaining a 'crusade war'". Hospitals and clinics in the rural areas were closing down as a result of the war and lower stocks were necessary. "These areas were

independence."

The end of the war in 1980 had led to the re-opening of clinics and the need for more drugs. But the medical stores were still physically inadequate and no extra funds had been made available for "the previous regime's expansion."

The minister also outlined the problem of "bad administration" at the medical stores, and said problems had only been brought to his attention "when it has become irreparable."

He also said that the foreign exchange that had been allocated to the suppliers of drugs had not always been used to purchase drugs. "The drugs have been for other purposes and some of the ones have been at home."

"Suppliers of drugs have delayed deliveries to the Government stores. Sometimes when a supplier says they have a stock of a certain drug it is not there."

He said that the health services were still in a state of transition and that the Government was doing its best to meet the needs of the people.

The speaker is a 47th year 29 by Chinese female. 177 pounds and built of the stature of a man. He minister to 1000 people. I am hoping to be able to watch all the ministers' sermons and I will not increase my denomination in any way.

Training of medical assistants and health aides

On the subject of the present drive, we have had the pleasure of negotiating with you the following day. We are all well and hope to hear from you again soon.

Mr. and the undersigned
warranting to be correct
Health Officer, and in
accordance with the
requirements of the
law, and the undersigned
warranting to be correct
the undersigned

(IMBARI)

UNIVERSITY STAFF AT SETTING OUT AFRICANS

REUTERS, THE GAZETTE in English 24 Jul 61 p 10

(REUTERS: "Only 66 Africans")

JOHANNESBURG, 24 July. Speaking, all is not well at our university. On Monday we published the sad story of Zimbabwean students at the University of Wisconsin who were recruited by the method of recruiting Zimbabwean lecturers abroad. They cited the case of Professor Solomon Masekela, the author of the best-selling Shona novel. They were subjected to an interview by American-based professors for a post.

While we can appreciate the fact that the university has to use the Association of Commonwealth Universities for such interviews, because of costs involved in flying candidates, there is no justifiable reason why it couldn't use the Public Service Commission, without necessarily losing its "freedom".

One would have expected that after a year of independence, for a body which has enjoyed autonomous status for almost three decades, real change would have by now taken place at our university. Of the 353 teaching positions, only 66 are held by Africans.

It would appear that there is a deliberate policy to keep the door shut to Africans. Consider how would it explain the case of Professor Rogers Gurira, formerly of the University of Minnesota and now head of Chemistry Department at the University of Zimbabwe, who has been denied a job for the past 15 years, or that of the head of the Physics Department at the University of Botswana who has been refused four times, or that of Dr Richard Mafunga of Lutheran College, or that of our Deputy Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Education who was told "you are not good enough".

Unless there is a Presidential directive, African advancement will continue to suffer and our university will remain as white as the Republican Front with token blacks here and there. With the present initial screening being left in the hands of heads of departments, Dr Bernard Childers, who was denied a job in 1960, will still not get one today.

RETAIL PRICE CONTROLS WELCOMED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 24 Jul 81 p 10

[Editorial: "A Step Closer"]

[Text]

THE Government's decision to introduce retail price controls for essential commodities throughout the country will be warmly welcomed by those who for many years have been the victims of unscrupulous businessmen.

The hardest hit have been those in the rural areas who have little choice but to shop at the nearest outlet.

The Government's commitment to cut food subsidies in the future will add to the importance of controlling consumer prices for other essentials.

The Government is aware that ideally there should be a national price list to apply throughout the country. Unfortunately that policy will not apply until the Government has been able to restructure distribution systems. Until then the consumer will benefit enormously in various parts of the country under the planned system of putting a stop to profiteering.

The new measures will take the nation a step closer to achieving the quality of life that is the dream of every developing country. It is a dream that can be achieved.

ZIMBABWE

PROPERTY OWNERSHIP ATTACKED

THE HERALD in English 24 Jul 81 p 1

(Seri Magazine)

The Minister of Local Government and Housing, Dr Edmore Zvobgo, last night attacked massive individual ownership of property and said he knows of one place with 34 houses in Salisbury's former townships.

He accused what he described as a "clique of bloodsucking businessmen" who owned all the businesses in those areas.

The Government wants to have new individuals coming into the cash economy as a way of distributing wealth, he told a meeting of the Arcadia, St Martins, Springdale and Hillside Residents Association at Arcadia Community Hall.

The Minister said although he did not know how he could achieve this, he wanted a "rent, rate, and house" policy.

There are a few greedy ones--some of them blacks, who are just as guilty as whites when it comes to business that conscience permits," he said amid laughter.

There was a ripple of surprise when he added: "I know of one black businessman who owns 34 houses in the townships."

This is unjust, inequitable and unfair, especially when you consider that there are many people who want houses."

He had appealed to black businessmen in the former townships for a fair go to the ownership of property, adding that he would catch up with the whites in the suburbs "in due course".

He called businessmen to move into the city centre and compete with "those who have amassed wealth on account of race."

He said this nation together before the end of this year," he told the association.

He said people living in council-rented houses would not buy their houses by paying the difference between the value of their houses and the rent they had paid so far.

This means that those who had lived in their homes for 15 years, for example, would treat the rent they had paid during that time as down-payment for the purchase of the house. This was better than waiting for 30 years before full ownership of their houses.

He had rejected suggestions that people should also pay for the land on which their homes were built.

Vallebury City Council did not pay a penny for acquiring the land, he did not see why people should now be made to pay for it.

"I have said I will not stand for that. Exploitation is gone and wherever it rears its ugly head this Government will smash it," he said.

Left estate agents received a second attack in as many weeks from the minister when he said that his own investigations have proved discrimination by some of them in the allocation of houses and flats.

"I have been playing games in my office. I have been asking my secretary, who is white, to find several agents asking for houses to let.

"She was told the houses were available, but my African bodyguard was told there was nothing."

The Bill he would introduce would ensure that people lived where they wanted to live irrespective of colour, creed, sex, religion or origin.

He said he recently dealt with a case where a woman who had two children was denied a flat because the conditions of the lease stipulated "in very small print at the back that the tenant would be allowed only one child and a pet to live in the flat"

"Well, I said that people are more valuable than pets and directed that the woman should stay there with her two children," he said.

He blasted the previous regime saying they thrived on racism and exploitation and warned the areas for people of different races to live—even against their will.

He said the Lancaster House Constitution had done a grave injustice to the coloured community in that it compelled Coloureds to be represented by whites in Parliament.

"I believe that you will have to campaign hard and try not just to say that you do not want to be represented by people whose representation is based on race.

"You may (want) to organise a referendum to show the people of Trinidad that you do not want to be represented by the Republican Front."

"I expect you to petition the Government so that you can get to vote on the common 11 of the 15 seats at first the 14 held by a racist oligarchy," he said.

The association chairman, Mr Gerry Raftery, said Coloureds would petition the Government in their own way and not through a referendum.

FARMS UNION MERGER PROSPECTS TO BE AIRED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 24 Jul 81 p 3

[Text]

SIX ministers and three deputy ministers will speak at the 42nd annual congress of the Zimbabwe National Farmers Union, to be held in Port Victoria on July 30.

Delegates will be welcomed by the mayor of Port Victoria, Councillor Thomas Zawaira and the meeting will be opened by the Minister of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development, Dr Sydney Sekeramayi.

The president of ZNFU, Mr Gary Magadzire, said yesterday the ministers were invited to talk about their ministries.

"We have decided not to propose resolutions at all," said Mr Magadzire. "This will give ministers the opportunity to put across a very broad spectrum of the work related

to their portfolios."

Attending will be the Minister of Agriculture, Senator Denis Norman, the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Richard Hove, the Minister of Local Government and Housing, Dr Eddison Evobgo, the Minister of Natural Resources and Water Development, Senator Joseph Maika, the Minister of Transport and Power, Mr Josiah Chinamano, the Deputy Minister of Economic Planning and Development, Mr Merton Masianga and the Deputy Minister of Roads, Posts and Telecommunications, Mr Nelson Mawema.

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Dr Swithun Mombeshora, will speak during a closed session on merger prospects between the ZNFU and the Commercial Farmers Union.

BRIEFS

PF CONGRESS POSTPONED--Bulawayo--The Patriotic Front annual congress scheduled for August 1 will no longer be held on that date, the Party's national organising secretary, Mr Vote Moyo, said yesterday. Mr Moyo said a PF central committee meeting in Salisbury on August 16 would discuss the matter and decide when the congress would be held. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 24 Jul 81 p 1]

KANGAI CLARIFIES STATEMENT--The Minister of Labour and Social Services, Mr Kumbirai Kangai, yesterday said the Government had not rejected the Riddell Commission report. Mr Kangai was clarifying his speech at a seminar of the Zimbabwe Trade Union Congress on Wednesday in Salisbury when he said that subsequent Press reports could have conveyed or made people believe that the Government was totally rejecting the report and its recommendations. His ministry only rejected some aspects of the recommendations, he said. These had not yet been discussed by the Government, though various committees had done so, including the Cabinet Economic Committee, said Mr Kangai. He said the Government had asked both the private and public sectors to study the commission's report and make known their reactions. "Nobody will say this was a time-wasting exercise. We attach great importance to the report," he said. What the Government wanted, the minister said, was a wide cross-section of views on the report. "When making final decisions we want to incorporate the recommendations and the report into conditions and employment of domestic workers. The Riddell Report has some very good recommendations, but we take issue with some aspects of it. The report has some very far-reaching aspects." [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 24 Jul 81 p 1]

MAPUTO ENVOY--Increased co-operation between Zimbabwe and Mozambique was "crucial" to achieve the total elimination of rebels of the so-called Mozambique Resistance Movement, the country's ambassador in Salisbury, Mr Rafael Maguni, said yesterday. Mr Maguni said in an interview that despite strong South African support, the destruction of these armed bandits by Mozambican forces, was "inevitable". Saying that the situation could not be left to soldiers alone, the ambassador called for strict vigilance on both sides of the common border. He suggested the introduction of measures to control illegal border crossings. "Some of the people crossing the border as refugees are in fact terrorists, who take advantage of the free movement along the border," the envoy added. Some of the bandits spent the day in villages working with people, and began their anti-Government operations at night. Asked to comment on the situation at the ports of Beira and Maputo, Mr Maguni said the ports were now being underutilised. He added that they were being expanded and modern machinery had been purchased. Mr Maguni said Mozambique would continue to support

the imposition of sanctions against South Africa because the country had a duty to help liberation forces fighting to eliminate the apartheid system. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 24 Jul 81 p 1]

MINERS STRIKE--Gwelo--The strike by nearly 600 mineworkers at the Selukwe Peak Mine over the dismissal of one of the workers continued yesterday with no signs of a breakthrough. The workers downed tools a week ago calling on the management to reinstate the sacked man, Mr Dalton Mteya, who has been 16 years with the mine. The mine management, members of which have refused to comment to the Press on the strike, is apparently alleging breaches of mine security regulations on the part of Mr Mteya. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 24 Jul 81 p 3]

GUNS AMNESTY--Bulawayo--The national arms amnesty, which has five weeks to run, is still receiving a slow and disappointing response, a police spokesman said yesterday. He said a total of 307 illegal weapons had been handed in country-wide, 135 of them in the Bulawayo area. "We expect to pick up considerably towards the middle of next month. Publicity for the amnesty should have reached all people. So we expect many more weapons to be handed in then," he said. The Government has promised stiff new measures to deal with people caught in illegal possession of arms once the amnesty has ended. People wanting to hand in weapons have until the end of August under the amnesty. Until then people may simply hand the arms over at their nearest police station. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 24 Jul 81 p 3]

U.K. GENERAL--The Chief of Britain's General Staff, General Sir Edwin Bramail, yesterday began a tour of Zimbabwe which informed sources said was to assess the country's needs for future British military assistance. Sir Edwin will visit units of a British military training team, which has been here since independence, and will meet the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, and his military advisers. The sources said the purpose of the general's visit is threefold: to see how his men were performing in helping to integrate former guerillas and Rhodesian security forces, to find out how the integration process itself was progressing and to hear Zimbabwe's views on future requirements. Britain remained committed to helping Zimbabwe create a fully professional, united national army after the seven-year war between nationalist guerillas and the country's former white rulers. But there were probably better ways to allocate money and men now that the basic integration process was virtually complete. The British commitment was originally due to have ended with the completion of the integration exercise, but London has told Salisbury it is willing to maintain personnel here to help consolidate the achievement, the sources said. Some battalions have been formed from men who have worked together for only three months, and more time is required to forge a truly professional force. Britain maintains about 130 men in Zimbabwe on six-month tours of duty without dependants. The commitment costs the British taxpayer between 2 million and 3 million a year, about half the total allocated to British training schemes for foreign forces, the sources said. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 24 Jul 81 p 3]

GAS STOCKS REPLENISHED--Bulawayo--A spokesman for an oil company said in Bulawayo yesterday that a shortage of gas that occurred in the country recently was part of a general pattern felt in the country from time to time. "We have now received stocks of gas and the situation should be back to normal shortly," he said. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 24 Jul 81 p 1]

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